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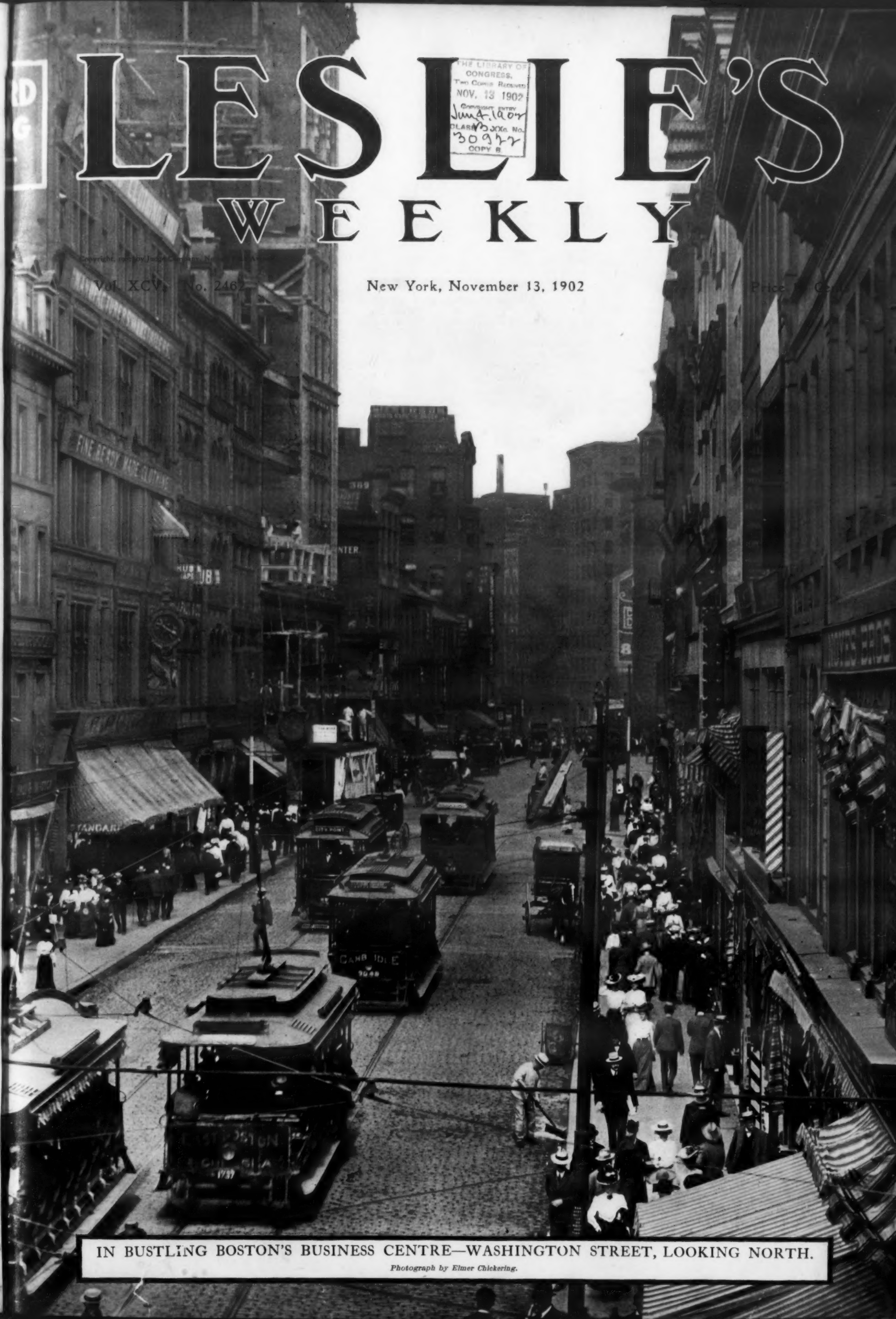
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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IN BUSTLING BOSTON'S BUSINESS CENTRE—WASHINGTON STREET, LOOKING NORTH.

Photograph by Elmer Chickering.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, November 13, 1902

## How To Get at the Trusts.

WITH ALL due respect to the views of such gifted and astute men and loyal party leaders as Senator Quarles and other Republican speakers now engaged in a public discussion of the trust problem, we must say that we fail to agree with them that an amendment to the Federal Constitution and a national system of regulation is either expedient or necessary as a safeguard against such evils as now exist or may arise from great combinations of capital. If we must go to the national government at all in seeking a remedy for these evils, it would be more reasonable and much more practicable to adopt the suggestion of Attorney-General Knox that Congress be required to amend and extend the interstate commerce law so as to control these combinations.

It is Mr. Knox's contention, and we believe a sound one, that if Congress, under its power to regulate interstate commerce, may utterly destroy a combination and forfeit its property in interstate transit, as the Sherman act provides, it can, in the exercise of the same power, deny to a combination, whose life it cannot reach, the privilege of engaging in interstate commerce except upon such terms as Congress may prescribe to protect that commerce from restraint. In other words, it is only necessary to give a fair and common-sense interpretation to statutes already existing and to the decisions of the courts, to extend the authority of Congress over business concerns whose operations may be shown to be inimical to the general welfare and in restraint of trade as defined by the common law. But before any resort to Federal legislation is had, either in the shape of a constitutional amendment or an extension of the interstate Commerce law, it would seem to us the wiser and certainly the more expeditious method to throw the burden of trust regulation upon the States where, by enactments similar to those which now work so successfully and effectively in the case of life-insurance companies, all the ends sought may be directly and quickly gained.

Over-capitalization, lack of publicity of operation, insufficient personal responsibility of officers and directors for corporate management, tendency to monopoly and lack of appreciation in their management of their relations to the people—for whose benefit they are permitted to exist—all these and other real or alleged abuses connected with the existence of trusts might also exist in connection with the great corporations engaged in life-insurance business had these latter combinations not been brought under the regulation of State laws for the specific purpose of preventing just such abuses. And there is no apparent reason why the regulation that has proved so efficacious in the one case might not prove equally so in the other. The solution thus proposed, if adopted, would work out its benefits in the course of a few years, whereas the way to better things through a Federal amendment would be long and tedious, and of doubtful expediency even at the best.

On this point of constitutional amendments, as a remedy for trust abuses, we observe that out of forty-four professors of law and political economy in our leading educational institutions interrogated by the *Evening Post* on the question of the desirability of such amendments, a large majority, including such well-known and expert authorities as Henry Carter Adams, of the University of Michigan; Henry C. Emery, of Yale; Winthrop M. Daniels, of Princeton; John Bascom, of Williams College; Daniel Collins Wells, of Dartmouth, and others equally eminent, express themselves positively and emphatically against such a proposition; while others, including Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University, a foremost authority on questions of this character, would make such amendments conditional only upon a failure to control corporations in other ways. Among the adverse opinions expressed on this point, none are more succinct and comprehensive than that of Professor Wells, of Dartmouth, who objects to a constitutional amendment because he "does not believe in further centralization of governmental control." "Obviously," he continues, "the bigger the machine the more difficult becomes the management of it. As an owner, the government has shown that it does not handle its affairs economically; it has had frequent difficulty in handling them honestly." Professor Dealley, of Brown University, is strongly of the opinion that "the power to control corporations should be left, as it is, in the State governments." Several others,

including Professor Keasbey, of Bryn Mawr, and Professor F. H. Dixon, author of "State Railroad Control," declare solution by Federal amendment to be "cumbrous and roundabout," and probably ineffective if attempted.

These are the opinions of thoughtful, conservative, and impartial men, and they voice, we believe, the deepest insight and the highest wisdom to be found on this subject. Common sense itself would dictate that we first make an attempt to bring the powers ready and at hand to bear in this matter of trust regulation before we go to the length of making a change for this sole subject in the organic law of the nation.

## Ohio's Hundred Years.

THE APPROACHING centennial of the State of Ohio will, of course, command national attention. The committee which has charge of the centennial celebration reckons March 1st, 1803, as the State's birthday, that being the time when the State Legislature first met in Chillicothe, Ohio's original capital. As March 1st, 1903, comes on a Sunday the celebration has been deferred to a later date, and it will take place in Chillicothe on Wednesday and Thursday, May 20th and 21st, 1903. The census authorities, however, reckon the date of Ohio's existence as a State from November 29th, 1802, the day on which the State's constitution framers at Chillicothe finished their work. That day in 1902 will be the one at which most of the papers of the United States will doubtless place the completion of Ohio's hundred years.

For many reasons Ohio is one of the most interesting of all the States. As the first of the divisions of the old Northwest Territory to be endowed with the privileges of statehood and to give concrete expression to the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, under which that territory was organized, Ohio's entrance into the list of States forms an important date-mark in the country's history. Its early settlers comprised some of the choicest blood of New England, the Middle States, and the South, Virginia furnishing the bulk of the Southern ingredient of its population at the outset. As the only State at that particular place between the Canadian boundary and the Ohio River, the latter marking the northern line of the slave section, it formed the connecting link between the free States of the Atlantic seaboard of the old days and the free section of the Mississippi valley and the far West. All the lines of travel between these sections passed through Ohio. The "underground railroad" of the slavery days had more "lines" and "stations" in Ohio than it had in any other State. No commonwealth of the era which ended with the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment took a larger part in the slavery controversy.

At a very early day Ohio began to be a potent force in the politics of the nation. Its great men, prior to the Civil War period, comprised St. Clair, Tiffin, Meigs, Worthington, William Henry Harrison, Shannon, Corwin, Ewing, and many others who hold a high place in the list of the country's celebrities. During 1861-65 it contributed, by birth or residence, to the service of the nation, such eminent personages as Chase, Stanton, Wade, John Sherman, and Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McDowell, Buell, McCook, McClellan, Rosecrans, O. M. Mitchell, Gilmore, McPherson, and others. It has won as good a right as Virginia to be called the mother of Presidents, as the two Harrisons, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and McKinley were Ohio's sons either by birth or residence, or both. The Ohio man has been omniscient, omnipresent, and omnipotent, and he is still a power in the nation. On Ohio's soil the East and the West, the North and the South, meet and mingle. It has the good qualities and some of the special attributes of each. This and its strategic situation is the secret of its influence in the country's affairs. November 29th, 1902, which marks the completion of Ohio's century of life, will have an interest for every intelligent, patriotic American.

## Riches in Desert Places.

THE QUESTION has often been put, in a querulous tone, as to the practical good likely to result to mankind from all the vast expense in human life and treasure involved in Arctic exploration. What real benefit, it is asked, will accrue to the world even if the long quest for the pole is at last successful and the hopes of explorers are realized at least so far as that point is concerned? It will still be the same dreary, desolate, forbidding waste as before with no apparent use in the economy of the world.

But who can be sure of this? In recent years many so-called desert portions of the globe, some almost as sterile and forbidding naturally as the polar expanse itself, have disclosed resources of various kinds, chiefly mineral, which have already added enormously to the wealth of the world. Thus, among the wintry solitudes of the Klondike and along the ice-clad shores of the Arctic sea vast and apparently inexhaustible deposits of gold have been discovered which have already turned hundreds of millions, worth of the yellow metal into the markets of the world. Within a year or so coal mines of promising richness and extent have been opened in Nova Zembla, Iceland, and near the coast of northern Russia. Rich deposits of copper and iron have also been announced in such remote corners as northern Kamchatka, southern Patagonia, and in certain portions of Alaska. Within the past weeks it has been reported in the daily press that enormous deposits of borax had been discovered by officials of the United States Geological Survey in Death Valley and the Mohave Desert of California, regions rendered practically uninhabitable by their intense heat and lack of water. But the deposits of borax and salt to be found there are so large and valuable that it is now

proposed to adopt means that will make possible the development of these industries.

Returning to the polar circle itself, we have the suggestion of Lieutenant Peary that the region is the best possible place to send consumptives, the clear, pure air and prevailing low temperature being acknowledged as the best curative agent with this disease. It would be entirely feasible, he thinks, to establish sanitariums in these high latitudes, where marvelous cures might be wrought. Surely if the Arctic country should come to be in the future a great health resort for the cure of scourges like consumption all the sacrifices made in exploring that region could not be considered as vain.

It is to be remembered also that modern science has supplied many appliances, devices, and methods whereby the wildernesses and the desert places may be rendered more habitable if they are not literally converted into gardens. Artesian wells, irrigation, and electricity in its many and increasing forms and applications may be relied upon, in most cases, to bring the comforts, conveniences, and even the luxuries of civilization into places where the natural conditions have been such as to make them unknown before. With the aid of such agencies it is entirely within the bounds of belief that such regions as the Desert of Sahara and the ice-clad wastes within both the polar circles may in process of time be converted into the home-lands of a happy and contented people.

## The Plain Truth.

SIGNIFICANT AS it was timely and impressive was the recent protest of the Roman Catholics of Brooklyn against blasphemy. Twenty thousand members of the Holy Name Society took part in the demonstration, one feature of which was mass meetings in the churches, at which addresses were made by the vicar-general of the Brooklyn diocese and other clergymen, dwelling upon the evil of blasphemy and the need of a higher feeling of reverence for divine things. It is a deplorable fact that the silly and vicious practice of using profane language of the worst sort on any and all occasions seems to be on the increase among men of all ages and classes, and particularly among young boys. It is only necessary to listen for a few moments to the casual conversation of boys and young men who congregate on the street corners and other public places, to be aware of this. The practice is not only silly but vicious and degrading to the last degree, and parents, religious leaders and teachers, and all others who have oversight and guidance of the young cannot too strongly reprobate and discourage the habit. No man who would have the least respect of those whose respect is worth having will indulge in blasphemous language, no matter whether he has any religious scruples or not. It is never the mark of a gentleman any way.

WITH THE feeling pervading the country in regard to so-called trusts it is hardly good business policy, to say the least, for these combinations to pursue a policy of avarice and greed such as that, for instance, which characterizes the operations of the American Tobacco Company, and which is very justly arousing the resentment of independent retail dealers all over the country. To live and let live is a principle which has always been recognized among fair and upright business men in this country, and no amount of wealth or political influence will save from ruin and ultimate extinction a commercial enterprise that endeavors to reap gain to itself in opposition to this just and honorable rule. As long as the tobacco trust is satisfied with a legitimate profit on its goods and pushes its trade by fair and open-handed methods it probably will not be disturbed, but when it seeks, as it has been doing recently in many localities, to take advantage of its financial strength and influence to drive thousands of self-supporting men out of business, it will soon kill the "goose that lays the golden egg." Combination is a game that two can play at, as the tobacco monopolists are soon likely to find out to their cost. The attention of the Attorney-General of the State has very properly been called to this matter.

WE ARE in thorough accord with the views recently expressed in a public speech by Frank Moss, former president of the New York police board, to the effect that the churches are chiefly responsible for the evil conditions existing in the metropolis and especially for the existence of a public sentiment that tolerates the rise to places of power of men like Devery, who set at naught all principles of honor and decency. "The chief criminals in this city of ours are the churches themselves," says Mr. Moss, and he is right. The churches collectively represent a vast amount of capital in the shape of money, influence, and energy which, if utilized to its full extent, and as it ought to be, would soon revolutionize the social, moral, and political conditions in the city. The great trouble is that a large part of this capital is practically dead, tied up in formalism, old and useless conventionalities, and worn-out methods and teachings. Let the churches declare themselves clearly and pointedly on the great moral issues of the hour and gear all their machinery on to the activities of the present-day world, and we shall soon see a new and far better state of things the country over. There must be more insistence upon righteousness in public and business life, a wider and closer application of religious principles to the needs of men in their everyday trials, burdens and perplexities, an extension of helpfulness, sympathy, and uplift here and now in the places and directions where these things are truly needed. The way to peace, contentment, and true and abiding prosperity for the American people lies in the practical recognition and enforcement of religious principles in all the relations of life, and the churches are constituted to secure this recognition and enforcement, and they can do it if they will.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE DUBBING of the Japanese as "the Yankees of the East" finds much justification in the career of



HOHSON SANJIRO SHIMIZU,  
Prize-winning Japanese student at  
the Armour Institute.

Hohson Sanjiro Shimizu, a bright young man from Japan, now studying in this country, who shows all the grit and ambition of a regular New England boy. Mr. Shimizu has just been awarded for the second time, the Catherine M. White scholarship for excellence in the mechanical engineering department of the Armour Institute of Technology at Chicago. This is a continuation of the honorable record as a student which he made in Tokio, where he took a three years' course in mechanical engineering in one of the leading colleges of Japan. He came to the United States in 1898 to acquire a knowledge of American engineering methods, and after spending a year in San Francisco he entered the Armour Institute, from which he will be graduated next June. Mr. Shimizu has been obliged to earn the money which pays his way. For the first two years at the institute he served as waiter and house servant and as a tutor in mathematics, and during the summer he has worked in mechanical and electrical shops. His rank in mathematics is of the highest. He proposes to settle permanently in this country for the practice of engineering.

MOTHER ENGLAND is indebted to her dutiful and thriving daughter, the new Commonwealth of Australia, not



THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON,  
One of Australia's beautiful women.

only for many brave and loyal servitors in times of stress and danger, but also for not a few men and women of truly noble character and brilliant genius. Among these may be numbered the Countess of Huntingdon, the second daughter of Sir Samuel Wilson, the great Australian millionaire, whose son, Captain Wilson, is the husband of the plucky Lady Sarah, whose

bravery and endurance during the siege of Mafeking was a notable incident in the South African war. The present Lord Huntingdon, fourteenth of the famous line of Hastings, which can trace its pedigree directly from Robert de Hastings, the steward of William the Conqueror, married Miss Wilson just ten years ago. Both the young earl and his countess are deservedly popular in Ireland, where they spend much of their married life at Sheravogue, one of the most charming places in King's County. If their example in this respect were widely imitated there would be less complaint about "absenteeism" and less misery and dissatisfaction in Ireland.

SINCE THE establishment of our diplomatic relations with China that country has never had a representative at Washington who has united in himself so many notable and engaging qualities as Minister Wu Ting-fang, who has been recalled by his home government to accept an equally high post in his own land. In all qualities of mind and heart, in all things which enter into the make-up of a true gentleman, according to our Western ideas, Dr. Wu will compare favorably with the finest products of our American homes and schools. As a diplomat under peculiarly delicate and difficult circumstances, such as those prevailing during the Boxer outbreak, he has displayed the utmost tact, wisdom and dignity, maintaining through all a cordial attitude toward this country. As a public speaker Dr. Wu has made a rare and exceptional record, his success, popularity, and influence in this capacity being greater than that of any other member of the foreign corps at Washington during the present generation. The doctor has done more than any other citizen of China has



DR. WU TING-FANG,  
Who is retired as Chinese minister  
at Washington.

ever done to break down the prejudice existing in some quarters of the United States toward his fellow-countrymen. He has announced it as his purpose to spend the remaining years of his life in endeavoring to secure for China agencies and institutions which shall bring his nation up to the highest level of modern civilization.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF, of Philadelphia, who was recently elected president of the American



MR. CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF,  
New president of the American Park  
and Outdoor Art Association.

Park and Outdoor Art Association, belongs to that class of strenuous Americans of whom President Roosevelt is the acknowledged leader, and the two men have been associates and co-workers for years along various lines. It may well be doubted whether any young man of thirty-four now living has had so wide a range of public activities, and has led as useful a life as Mr. Woodruff. He has been a chief promoter and a guiding spirit in nearly all the great civic and political reform movements of the day, and in all service of this character is as energetic and indefatigable in action as he is wise and tactful in counsel. Among the public movements in which he has been conspicuously identified are ballot reform, civil-service reform, and municipal reform. He has been secretary of the National Municipal League from its inception, and to his enthusiasm and unwearied effort that organization is chiefly indebted for its present strength and success. He is also secretary of the Pennsylvania Ballot Reform Association, an executive officer of the Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, and is also identified in an official way with various other civic and educational bodies. He has served two terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and in many a hard-fought campaign in Philadelphia he has been a leader of the forces struggling for honest and truly representative government. Mr. Woodruff is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the legal profession with a large and lucrative practice.

ABDUL HAMID, Sultan of Turkey, has just celebrated his sixtieth birthday. Thirty-four Othmans have reigned in Turkey, and the longest reign was less than fifty years, so that Abdul Hamid, should he live and reign till he is eighty, will have broken the record of Solyman I., who sat upon the throne from 1520 to 1566. Only one Sultan in the nineteenth century, only one in the eighteenth, and only one in the seventeenth, ruled longer than he, and most of his predecessors have been slain or put in chains before their friends were able to wish them many happy returns of their sixtieth birthday.

EVERY EXPERIENCED newspaper man is familiar enough—much more familiar than he would like to be—with the person who "never, never" wants his name to appear in the papers and all the while is full of raging fear within that some wretched and discriminating editor will leave it out. For a recent instance of this we have Marie Corelli, the author of several alleged novels, who has succeeded in getting a good deal of free advertising for herself and her books by her loud and frequently declared detestation of book-reviewers, reporters, and newspaper men generally, many of them being specifically forbidden to put her august and sacred name into type. It seems that the innocent editor of an English fashion journal recently took Miss Corelli and her ideas on "snobs" seriously, and purposely left her name out of the list of notables who had been invited to some social function among the royalty. Whereat the innocent editor was soon served with a letter from Miss Corelli marked "private and confidential" so hot with indignation over the "insult" that had been put upon her by the omission that it nearly melted the wax on the seal. From which it appears that, after all, there are no "snobs" quite so "snobbish" as those who make capital of their alleged anti-snobbery.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that when Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles shall retire on account of age, in August next, he will be succeeded by Major-General Samuel B. M. Young as chief officer of the army calls attention anew to the grand opportunities offered to capable and deserving men under American institutions. For General Young, without the advantage of an education at West Point, has risen by pure merit from the very lowest rank in the army. Enlisting as a private at the outbreak of the Civil War, he rendered such excellent service that he came out of the conflict as a brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. Afterward he secured a commission as second lieutenant in the regular army and served faithfully in the West for many years. Later he won laurels in Cuba and the Philippines and was made a major-general on February 2d last. He commanded the troops engaged in the opening fight on Cuban soil at Las Guasimas, and he conducted a brilliant and successful campaign in Luzon. He is at present the head of the Army War College in Washington. In



GENERAL S. B. M. YOUNG,  
Who will succeed Lieutenant-General  
Miles as chief of the army.

military knowledge, experience and capacity General Young is concededly competent for the high position he is soon to attain. Regret will be felt generally that under the law so worthy a soldier can retain the office for only about six months before he will have to go on the retired list.

ONE OF the severest afflictions that can come upon a human being some time ago befell Sir Edwin Arnold,



SIR EDWIN ARNOLD,  
The famous poet who has become  
totally blind.

the editor and poet. He has become totally blind, and unable to continue his literary work except in a very limited way. Sir Edwin's literary activities have been extended over nearly half a century and have been varied and important. For the last forty years he has been connected with the London *Daily Telegraph*, and much of the success and great influence of that journal are attributed to his energy and ability. He has visited the United States several times on lecturing tours which have added much to his popularity in this country. Sir Edwin resided in India for a long period, and is one of the best Asiatic scholars in the world. One result of his studies and researches in that country was the elaborate poem, "The Light of Asia," a work on which his title to literary fame chiefly rests. In spite of his afflictions, the editor-poet is said to be still cheerful. He says: "My condition would be a sad one without patience and resignation. I never despair, and thank heaven for my unimpaired mental powers." Since he lost his eyesight Sir Edwin has published a poem of some length.

NO ONE of the increasingly large group of American women who have been won over to England to become the wives

of titled men in that fair country has taken with her a richer dower of grace and beauty than Miss Elizabeth French, formerly one of the belles of the metropolis, and now the wife of Lord Cheylesmore, otherwise known as General Herbert Eaton, and a gallant and distinguished officer in King Edward's service. General Eaton held an important com-



LADY CHEYLESMORE,  
One of the most beautiful Anglo-American peeresses,  
expected soon to visit America.

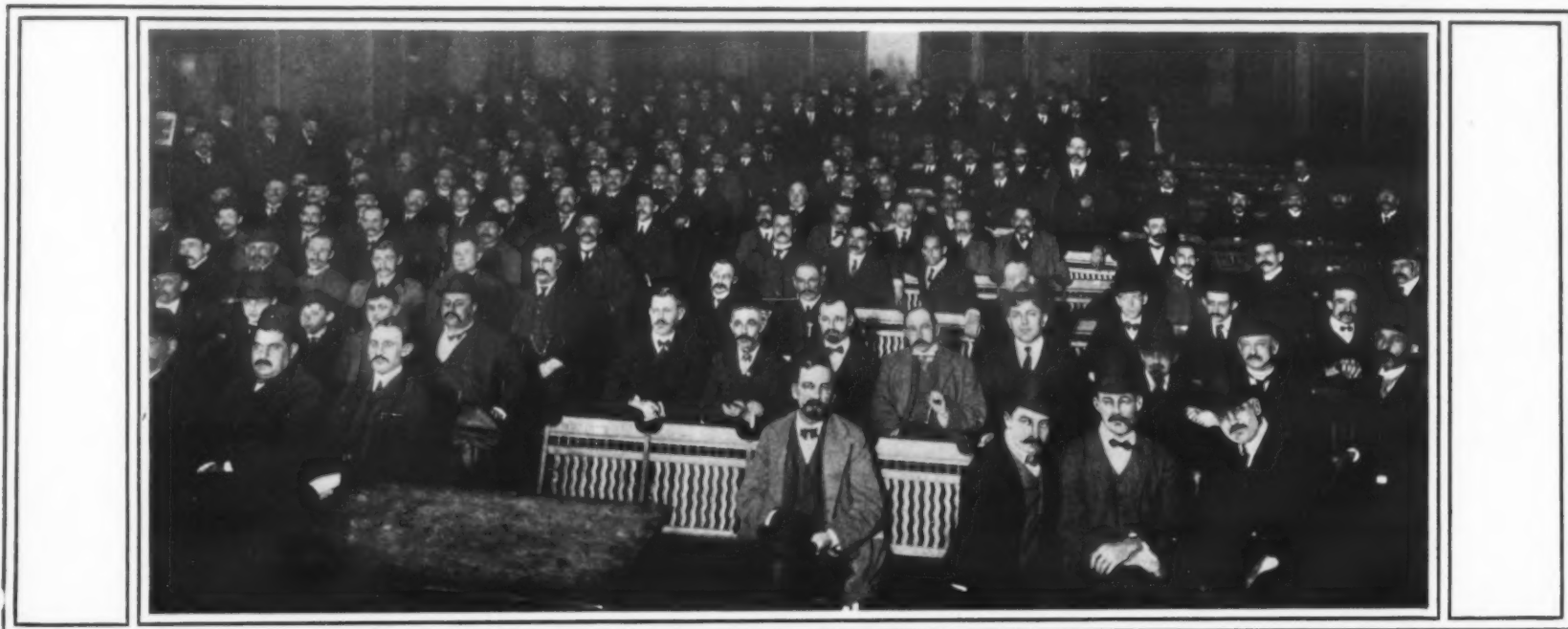
mand in South Africa during the course of the Boer war, and is regarded as a military leader of more than ordinary ability. Lord and Lady Cheylesmore are the fortunate owners of a splendid art collection brought together by the father of the former, the first peer of his line. Lord Cheylesmore's great hobby is the collection of medals, and some years ago he wrote a valuable work entitled "Naval and Military Medals of Great Britain." Lady Cheylesmore is a devoted mother to her two little boys, of whom the eldest is nine years old, the youngest seven. It was reported recently that Lady Cheylesmore would visit the United States this autumn.

UNDER THE new apportionment adopted last year in Pennsylvania, the office of Congressman-at-large from that State will be abolished. The present incumbent is the veteran Galusha A. Grow, who has been a member of the lower house almost continuously since 1851, for the first six years as a Free Soil Democrat and since as a staunch Republican. He was speaker of the House during the Civil War and made a brilliant record during that critical and eventful period. From 1871 to 1876 Mr. Grow was president of the International and Great Northern Railroad. He was tendered the mission to Russia in 1879 but declined the honor. Mr. Grow was born in Ashford, Conn., in 1823, and moved to Pennsylvania when a lad of eleven years, and has resided there ever since. He was recently proposed as a candidate for Congress in his home district, but refused to be considered in that connection. "I have appreciated highly the honor that has been done me in electing me Congressman-at-large," said Mr. Grow, "and I am satisfied with the record that has been made already."



HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,  
Who retires from Congress at the  
age of eighty.





RECENT MEETING IN NEW YORK OF THE INDEPENDENT TOBACCO DEALERS.—Lucky.

## A Novel War Against the Tobacco Trust.

A UNIQUE battle is on against one of the trusts. A great corporation, with millions back of it, has undertaken to control one of the most prevalent customs—the tobacco habit—in other words, it proposes to do the

tised on every bare wall, in every newspaper, on every bill-board throughout the country, and advertised to be sold at a certain specified price, are offered for sale in the new stores of the trust at a much lower rate. This cut in the price is announced in conspicuous placards in the stores' windows. Old brands of cigars which formerly were sold for ten or fifteen cents, but which have not of late been on the market, are revived and brought forth and sold for five cents only. The retailers say the name alone remains the same as formerly, while the tobacco is of a much lower grade.

The new store has yet another method of drawing customers. The manager sends to men who are known to be regular smokers a free box of good cigars. The box is accompanied by a letter asking the smoker's opinion as to the cigar and inviting him to the new store. In Chicago alone, it is said, 60,000 cigars have already been given away through the operation of this plan. But there is another inducement still. The new store offers prizes. For each five cents spent in the store the purchaser receives a coupon valued at one-fifth of a cent.

For five of these coupons a certificate is given, and a certain number of certificates presented at one of the stores entitles the holder to a premium. For instance, forty certificates are worth a pair of roller skates for a boy or girl. In order to obtain that number of certificates a man must spend \$10 in the store. For 20,000 certificates the purchaser will receive a grand piano. This would mean that he would have to buy \$5,000 worth of cigars. There are many other prizes, jewelry of all sorts, for instance, and many of these are displayed temptingly in showcases in the stores.

These methods have aroused to determined opposition the retail cigar dealers. In New York alone are 10,000 of them, and at least 7,000 men whose sole means of livelihood is by selling cigars at retail. These men are all more or less affected by the invader. The sentiment against the trust crystallized in a large meeting in New York, where a committee was appointed to devise means of fighting the new cigar trust. The call to this meeting was picturesque; and it expresses the strong feeling of the men who are most deeply concerned.

The weapon to be used against the tobacco trust is the boycott. The retailers have decided to keep in the background all the goods made by the American Tobacco Company, which is said to be the parent of the United Cigar Stores Company, and to sell as much as possible the cigars manufactured by independent manufacturers. "We will throw the trust goods under the counter," as one of the retailers expressed it at the meeting, "and only sell them when a customer demands them. We will display the goods of the independent manufacturers in our windows and showcases."

It is on the cigars made by the American Tobacco Company that the low prices are advertised by the United Cigar Stores Company. The retailers believe that by reducing the sale of "trust" cigars they can eventually force it to abandon its retail stores, for at the same time that they are refusing to sell its goods, the retailers are

giving substantial encouragement to the "trust's" competitors, the independent manufacturers. It is said, however, that the tobacco trust at one time spent four million dollars in advertising and pushing a single brand of plug tobacco, and that after that brand was established it alone made a profit for the "trust" of twelve million dollars. So the fight will be a long one and a hard one, with thousands of men on one side fighting for their livelihood against one of the wealthiest, greediest, and most highly inflated corporations of the country.

### Greeley's Hatred of Dead-heads.

MOST editors will appreciate the feeling which prompted Horace Greeley once to remark to Dr. Cuyler, as recorded in the latter's recent biography: "I am continually beset by various clubs and societies all over the land to donate to them the *Tribune*. I always tell them that if it is worth reading, it is worth paying for. The curse of this country is the dead-head. I pay for my own *Tribune* every morning."

Good health is real wealth—Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, is a veritable fortune to the weak.



A SURE DEATH FOR THIS TRUST.

WHERE THE TRUE CURB OF MONOPOLY LIES. APPEAL TO NATION'S LEGISLATORS AGAINST AN OPPRESSIVE COMBINATION.  
Hamilton's Cartoon in Judge.

retail cigar business of the large cities. Against this company the cigar dealers of New York and Chicago and other cities have united, and the conflict is raging. The United Cigar Stores Company, or the cigar trust as it is called, has made a spectacular attack. It has opened stores in several of the large cities of the country. In New York there are thirty-three, in Chicago a somewhat smaller number, and fewer still in Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Providence, R. I., Syracuse, N. Y., and Newark, N. J. These stores have expensive fixtures and are made as attractive as possible. But these are not the only methods of the company in obtaining trade and driving out competition.

The system of the new cigar trust, the dealers complain, is something like this: The agents of the trust approach the proprietor of a prosperous cigar store and offer to buy him out. They accompany the offer with a threat that unless the retailer sells at the figure which the agents name, the trust will open a cigar store near him and steal away his customers. If the dealer refuses to sell, the next step of the company, it is said, is to obtain his lease, when it has expired, at a higher price than the small dealer can afford to pay for it. If this step is successful, the big company takes the store, puts in its own fixtures, advertises in its own way, and sells cigars and tobacco to the customers of the dealer who has spent years in building up a trade. This dealer, his location gone, his customers buying their cigars of his enemy, is discouraged, heart-broken, and ruined.

Suppose that the dealer is successful in holding his lease, the cigar trust opens a store near by and enters actively into competition. Having established its store the trust begins putting into practice several plans for obtaining business. Brands of cigars extensively adver-



ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES.

REVISED BY "JUDGE."

Once, in a prosperous country, lived two brothers named Cassim American Tobacco Trust and Small Dealer Ali Baba. The younger, Cassim, was very rich, while Small Dealer Ali Baba was poor and struggling. In the house of Small Dealer Ali Baba lived a faithful servant called Republican Party, who discovered the smooth tobacco merchant in hiding with his notorious band, known as the "Forty Thieves." Cassim American Tobacco Trust and the afore-said forty thieves were, as they supposed, safely concealed in large jars which were standing in Uncle Sam's back yard. She went one evening to investigate, when a voice from within the jar (supposed to contain good things for the public) asked, "Is it time?" The captain had been waiting for quiet in the house, that he might tell his comrades in the jars that they were ready to kill Small Dealer Ali Baba and all his family. She kept her own counsel, however, but started to do things. She lighted the fire of investigation of accumulated evidence and set the pot a-boiling on the fire of righteous indignation. As soon as the pot had boiled and its music had been heard in Congress this faithful servant, known as the Republican Party, dipped from the said pot a good supply of boiling anti-trust liquid and poured it into the big trust tobacco jars. Of course the robbers were angrily concealed within these jars and could not survive the ordeal, which was exquisite torture. They squirmed and twisted like Greco-Roman wrestlers, and howled and shouted until they were done to a turn, and their voices were forever after still, for they were dead. Then Small Dealer Ali Baba's business grew and prospered until all things were as they used to be in the good old days.

HAMILTON'S FAMOUS ANTI-TOBACCO TRUST CARTOON IN "JUDGE."

We reproduce this recent cartoon in *Judge*, the comic weekly, which has been hung in the windows of over 10,000 independent cigar dealers in the United States.





BADGE OF THE UNITED  
DAUGHTERS OF THE  
CONFEDERACY.

# The United Daughters of the Confederacy

By KATE MASON ROWLAND

THIS SOCIETY, which held its first meeting in Nashville, Tenn., September 10th, 1894, with but two chapters organized, No. 1 of Nashville and No. 2 of Savannah, Ga., now numbers, in 1902, 555 chapters, and has a membership of 26,277. Such a marvelous growth in a period of eight years shows

considered throughout the South as most offensive and insulting, as applied to the action of the Confederate States, and the chapters everywhere are doing much toward collecting and preserving material for the future historian of the Confederate period.

The memorial work of the society includes the sodding and marking of soldiers' graves, the fencing and keeping in order of Confederate cemeteries, the placing of tablets and the erection of monuments to the men of the 'sixties who fought for the South, or directed her councils in civil life. A gold star inlaid in the stone of the balcony

Confederate States had no general government to bestow medals or other honors upon their heroes, the United Daughters of the Confederacy conceived the idea of presenting them with a cross of



EMBLEM, FLOWER, AND MOTTO OF THE  
ORDER, COMBINED IN ONE DESIGN.

how strongly the aims and ideas of the association appeal to the hearts of Southern women. No other patriotic society arouses the enthusiasm that does this one. Doubtless the secret lies here: Not only are these women interested because they are nearer in time—though its form has so completely passed away—to the period held in remembrance than to the eras commemorated by the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution, many of the older members remembering well "the grace of a day that is dead," but also they represent a cause which is misunderstood by more than one-half of the American people, a cause which it is part of the mission of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to explain and to defend. And not as a "lost cause" do they hold it, but as one embodying undying principles, the principles of 1776 applied to the conditions of 1861.

A society reaching the numerical proportions here indicated, and yearly on the increase; a society extending not only throughout the late Confederate States and Maryland, but also to be found in the District of Columbia, California, Indian Territory, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Oklahoma Territory, is naturally attracting attention. An invitation, which was, however, declined, was received last year by the president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to appoint a Daughters of the Confederacy Day at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. And the unveiling of the Lee tablet in the Hall of Fame, New York City, was conducted under the auspices of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, their president being invited on from Florida for this purpose.

Eligibility to membership in the United Daughters of the Confederacy embraces descent from all men who served the Confederacy in any way, the wives, widows, sisters, and nieces of the same, and all women who aided the cause, and their lineal descendants. The objects of the United Daughters of the Confederacy are five-fold—historical, educational, memorial, benevolent, and social. In furtherance of their historical and educational aims, the

Daughters of the Confederacy in South Carolina have placed medals in the colleges, to be given to the best essayist on subjects connected with the Confederacy, the doctrines of States rights, secession, etc. In every Southern State the Daughters have assisted the Confederate veterans in their efforts to secure Southern or non-partisan histories in the public schools of these States. The association, following the precedent of the United Confederate Veterans and the Daughters of the American Revolution, has passed a resolution on the name of the war, protesting against the phrase, "War of the Rebellion," which is justly con-

marks the spot where President Davis delivered his first inaugural address. And the Daughters of the Confederacy in every State are now working to complete the collection of funds for the erection of a noble memorial arch to Jefferson Davis, to be placed in Richmond, the Confederate capital.

Through the benevolent work of the Daughters of the Confederacy many indigent veterans and their families are aided. Employment is found for those who need it, the daughters of veterans are educated, beds in hospitals supported for Confederate veterans, and assistance given in the support of soldiers' homes. Southern women who have formed chapters in Northern cities, as in New York and Philadelphia, have naturally accentuated the benevolent and social features of the society, entertaining the Southern stranger and providing for the young Southern girl in search of work. In Philadelphia positions have been obtained at Wanamaker's and other large stores for protégées of the society, and the Daughters there, as well as throughout the South, pledge themselves to deal, as far as possible, with these establishments. So much custom came to one of these firms on this account that they wrote to the Chapter: "Give us another Daughter of the Confederacy!"

Touched with the thought that the veterans of the

honor, their woman's organization representing the federation of States for which these soldiers had fought. This iron cross of St. John, with the Confederate battle-flag on its face, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, bears the inscription, "The Southern Cross of Honor." On the reverse is the motto of the Confederate States of America, and the date, "Deo Vindicti, 1861-65," with the inscription: "From the U. D. C. to the U. C. V." Over 12,500 of these crosses have already been presented, and the greatest appreciation of the testimonial is shown by the old soldiers. In Georgia the Confederate veterans have memorialized the Legislature to make the wearing of this decoration by any unauthorized person a penal offense. The cross of honor, in one instance, was pinned on the breast of a dying man. In another case, by his last request, the decoration was placed on the stilled heart of one who had already "fallen asleep." Doubtless these simple, unofficial tokens of well-deserved respect for soldierly valor will be treasured as heirlooms by the descendants of their recipients for many generations.

## Many New Post-offices.

FEW THINGS afford a better index of the progress of this country in population, and also of the character of the increase, than statistics of the Post-office Department showing the number of new post-offices created during the year. Thus it appears that in the year ended July 1st, 1902, there was a gain of two hundred and ninety-four post-offices in this country, involving an increase in the salary accounts of \$541,300. Accepting the view of the venerable Edward Everett Hale that every post-office is equivalent to a public school as an educational agency, these figures have a still larger meaning and significance.

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WHEN YOU ARE EXHAUSTED.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE in a glass of cool water, revives, strengthens, and permanently benefits. Far better than lemonade. It induces restful sleep.

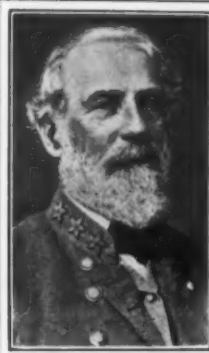
## Baby's Diary.

A UNIQUE and handsome publication wherein to record the important events in baby's life has just been issued by Borden's Condensed Milk Co., 71 Hudson Street, New York. It is not given away, but is sent on receipt of 10 cents.

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STONEWALL JACKSON,  
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Confederacy, 1895-96.



MISS KATE MASON ROWLAND,  
Virginia, corresponding secretary  
United Daughters of the Confed-  
eracy, 1896-97.



MRS. JOHN P. HICKMAN,  
Tennessee, recording secretary Unit-  
ed Daughters of the Confederacy  
for seven years.





# Aboard an American Training Ship



NAVAL APPRENTICES ON FARRAGUT'S HISTORIC FLAG-SHIP.

FARRAGUT'S FAMOUS old flag-ship, the *Hartford*, is still one of the most useful vessels in the United States navy. Although she is no longer of avail on the fighting line, being, with her wooden walls, unfit to cope with a modern armor-clad equipped with big guns, she is serving a most excellent purpose as a training ship for naval seamen. Antiquated as she is, she is staunch and spacious, and, as ships go, furnishes comfortable quarters for those aboard of her. Supplied with engines, she retains her masts and sails, and as a fine specimen of the old-fashioned type of American war craft, she would attract attention apart from her historic career.

The *Hartford* returned recently to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs, after a cruise of six months in West Indian waters, and was an object of interest to thousands of visitors. Her southern voyage was begun on February 2d at Newport, R. I. She carried three hundred apprentices and a regular crew of one hundred and ninety men, and there were in all five hundred and eight persons on board; a pretty large contingent for a vessel only two hundred and twenty-six feet long and of only 2,800 tons. Yet there was space enough for all, and the old ship proved herself as reliable as a sailer as she was roomy, weathering a hurricane in good shape and getting back in very seaworthy condition. Her captain on the trip was Commander William H. Reeder, who was formerly in charge of the school-ship *St. Mary's*, an officer whose ability and experience in such work render him particularly fitted to be at the head of a naval training school. The captain was aided in his responsible task by a corps of intelligent and capable officers. The apprentices on board consisted mainly of former boys from the West and Northwest, and dozens of them beheld the sea for the first time after they had enlisted. Yet they proved to be excellent material for seamen, and Captain Reeder declared that he never saw a better lot of sailor boys in his life. They qualified rapidly for advancement to a higher grade and are now serving on various vessels of the navy. It is no wonder that the young fellows took so zealously to their work, for under the act of Congress there is in each one of them the possibility of an admiral.

The *Hartford*, after stopping at a number of ports en route, spent five weeks sailing about the Gulf of Perea, near Port Spain, Trinidad. The weather was exceedingly warm, but the apprentices were worked hard in handling the ship, drilling, and target practice with the large guns and small arms. The boys were kept so busy that they had no time to get homesick, and there was no serious illness among them. Port was usually made on Saturdays and the lads were given shore leave on Sundays. On at least one occasion one hundred and fifty of the youngsters displayed their mettle in a lively and successful fight with three hundred negroes who had attacked some members of the *Hartford's* crew. It is believed that this latest batch of "*Hartford* graduates" will be a distinct accession to the personnel of the navy.

After leaving the West Indies the *Hartford* came home by way of Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola. At no port in any of her cruises was the old war-ship greeted more enthusiastically than at these Southern cities, upon some of which during the Civil War she trained her guns. At New Orleans and Mobile the welcome was extremely warm. Ex-Confederates would come aboard in troops and say to Captain Reeder: "Well, we tried our best to sink her during the war, but we're mighty glad now that she's still afloat." The officers and crew were treated most hospitably and every evidence was given that the Southern people take as much pride in the navy of the reunited country as do their brethren of the North. The *Hartford* got back to the coast of Massachusetts during the celebration of "Old Home Week" in that State, and the apprentices were paraded at Marblehead, Salem, and Beverly. Their marching and evolutions evoked cheers from large crowds. Secretary Moody boarded the vessel and complimented the embryo admirals on their appearance and proficiency in the exercises. A number of members of Congressional committees also inspected the youths and were favorably impressed. Altogether the cruise and its results were regarded as successful beyond the average.

Although the discipline on a training ship is quite as rigid as on other naval vessels, the apprentices when off duty manage to secure a good deal of enjoyment aboard ship. It was an interesting sight when the hundreds of youngsters swarmed their share of the deck, skylarking in various ways, or climbed the rigging with the agility of monkeys. The staid members of the ship's company were very cheerful over their return to their own country once more. The watermelon season was at its height when the *Hartford* reached the navy yard, and there will not often be witnessed a happier group than the sailors

gathered about a dismantled gun, eagerly partaking of their first watermelon feast of the season. The *Hartford* is now on another cruise in European waters with a fresh crowd of apprentices. A very attractive itinerary was planned for this trip by Captain Reeder.

The *Hartford's* trip to Europe last year, under the command of Captain J. M. Hawley, was more than an ordinary event. When the ship dropped anchor in Plymouth harbor, England, in the spring, the three hundred landmen were still comparatively fresh. It was the first port in the cruise. The ship received honors due by reason of her history. When, however, naval etiquette had been satisfied, the tars of the war-ships in the English port and the people of the town paid Captain Hawley's school a compliment seldom bestowed upon men of years of service. From Plymouth the *Hartford* went to Leith, Scotland, and then, in the order named, to Christiania, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Kiel, Gravesend, La Rochelle, Lisbon, Madeira, Tenerife, St. Thomas (West Indies), and San Juan. In each one of these ports the compliments of Plymouth were repeated.

The crown prince of Denmark visited Captain Hawley when the *Hartford* was at Copenhagen. Most of the school had had shore leave and the hospitality of the city. The

of the *Hartford* during the stay at La Rochelle was the subject of praise by French officers and the French navy.

Admiral Higginson, who visited Captain Hawley a few days before the latter gave up his ship, said the record of the *Hartford* as a training ship was worthy of the record she made for herself and the American navy during the Civil War. And what a record it was! When the war-ship sailed away from Hampton Roads in February, 1862, as the flag-ship of Farragut, the rivers and seaports of the South were in the hands of the enemy. New Orleans was the Richmond of the Mississippi department. Until it fell the Confederates controlled the Mississippi River and impeded the invasion of the South by the Federal army. The approach to New Orleans from the sea was blocked by forts and chains and what were at that time modern appliances of war. The *Hartford*, accompanied by what was then called a fleet, passed the forts by night; the Confederate gun-boats and ironclads were destroyed; the city was compelled to surrender, and General Butler was placed in command. The *Hartford* continued on her way up the river and attacked the batteries at Vicksburg. It was a remarkable occurrence—the American navy pounding away at a fortified inland town! The backbone of the Confederacy had indeed been cracked, and the writers who had been keeping the record began calling the *Hartford* the "Old Ironsides of the navy of the Civil War." There is not an American schoolboy who does not know the story of the *Hartford* at Port Huron, while her dash over the torpedoes in Mobile Bay in 1864 is only minimized by the brilliant victory in Manila Bay.

The glory of the *Hartford* cannot be diminished by the statement that she was rebuilt in 1899. The framework is that of the flag-ship of Farragut. The hull is the same which passed the forts at New Orleans; which went to Vicksburg; which went over the torpedoes in Mobile Bay. The two wheels which steered her in her memorable battles are the same now shown to visitors, and are, at some time in the cruise of the landmen, a part of their naval education. The bell which rings out the time familiar to seamen is the same bell to which Farragut and his invincibles listened. Everything else which the visitor sees in connection with the *Hartford* has been put in since the ship's history was made. The quarters of Captain Reeder, in which have been received many distinguished visitors, are the handsomest in the navy.

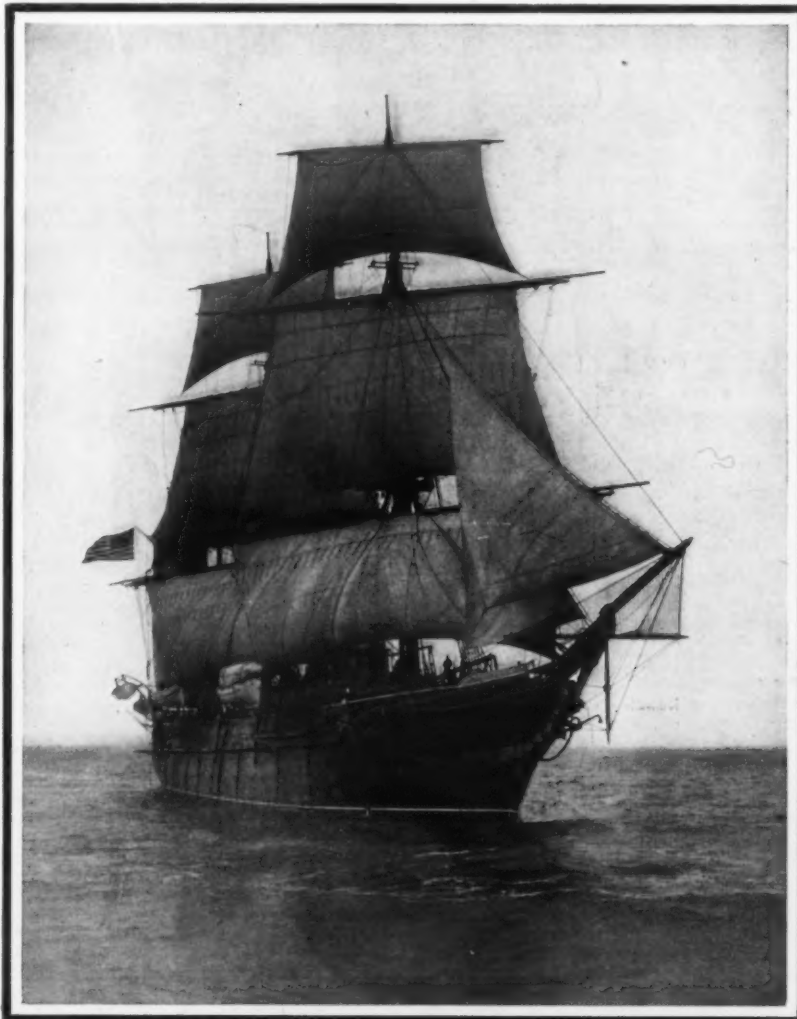
There is no training other than a good physical constitution and character necessary to going out in the *Hartford* as an apprentice. It is taken for granted that the landsman can read and write. In most cases those who have been advanced from the *Hartford* have been young men from good homes. No apprentice is received without the consent of parent or guardian. Sometimes there have been desertions. In such case, unless there is good intention to reform, the apprentice is dismissed when the training ship returns. Leaning against one of the guns of the *Hartford*, one of the crew, who has made many cruises—a cruise to an old seaman is the time of an enlistment, four years—said in his simple and honest way:

"These boys who come on to learn to be seamen are green enough at the start, and nobody blames 'em, sir; for

it's a world of its own and we have a language the landmen don't understand. Many a boy who comes on to learn has to be told over and over again what we call things. We tell him to go above; he calls it up-stairs. We tell him to go below; he calls it down stairs. There's no stairs on a ship. We tell him to go to one of these ports, sir; he calls 'em windows. It takes many a day for him to forget the talk he learned at home. Each petty officer takes a certain number of the landmen and drills 'em every day in ship work. You may not know that when we are at sea we sail the *Hartford*. It's only when there's a storm or big headwind that they use steam. In this way the youngsters learn all about going aloft; all about reefing sails; all about bending sail; and spar drill. No boy is ever allowed to go aloft the first time unless a petty officer is with him. It's just the same here as it is in anything. Some boys learn it right off; some never learn.

"But there are some things they must learn. There's the watch system—the first, second, and third watches. The first watch is from noon till 4 p. m., the second from 4 till 6 p. m., the third from 6 till 8 p. m. Then there's the dog watch from 4 till 8 p. m. Then comes the first watch at night from 8 up to midnight; and the second from midnight to 4 a. m.; then the third from 4 a. m. up to 8, when the first watch I mentioned begins again. Seven bells is breakfast; eight bells is breakfast for the relief watch. Nine-thirty o'clock is quarters, and then drills up to 10:15. The drill consists in handling small

Continued on page 474.



FARRAGUT'S FAMOUS FLAG-SHIP "HARTFORD," NOW USED AS A TRAINING VESSEL.  
Photograph by E. Muller. Copyright, 1901.

crown prince said to Captain Hawley that he had taken pains to inquire concerning the conduct of the young Americans and had learned from his officers and the officials in the city that there had not been a single infraction of propriety. He thought this very remarkable and said that he could understand, after what he had heard, why the navy of the United States was the most effective in the world. The *Hartford* chanced to be at Kiel at the season of mourning in Germany caused by the death of the Dowager Empress, mother of the Emperor. The Emperor was consequently debarred from visiting the vessel. He sent a representative, high in German naval ranks, who extended the freedom of Kiel to Captain Hawley and his ship. Every consideration was bestowed upon the school during its shore leave. Just before the *Hartford* weighed anchor the Emperor's representative sent a message to the ship complimenting the crew and the school on the "most excellent conduct" of both. Not a single reprimand was in waiting after the visit to Kiel.

At La Rochelle the flower of the French navy was in the Bay of Biscay. It was during the manoeuvres of the ships of the European republic. There the great guns roared a welcome to the historic *Hartford*—in appearance insignificant. The demonstration was regal. General Andrae, one of the most popular men in France, visited the *Hartford*, with his staff, and inspected her. At a banquet tendered General Andrae and the officers of the ships in the bay, Captain Hawley appeared as a specially invited guest, being accorded first place at the right of General Andrae. The conduct of the crew and the school



# Thunder Mountain's Great Gold-field

By Watson Wilder

HOWEVER FREQUENT the discoveries of rich deposits of gold may be, they never fail to excite the pleased interest of mankind. The quantities in evidence of this precious metal have increased vastly during the past few years, but as the need keeps pace with the supply there is no danger of a glut in the production. The widespread desire for the commodity shows no signs of decreasing. Hundreds of mines are being developed and worked to their fullest capacity, and myriads of prospectors are continually looking, in favored regions, for new placers and veins, with the firm assurance that the world will gladly absorb for its uses an unlimited output of gold.

In various sections of the United States gold-mining is the leading industry, and new localities that promise good yields are being found yearly. A most valuable recent addition to these gold-producing areas has been made in Idaho, whose importance as a mining State is not generally appreciated. This latest territory to be exploited is the Thunder Mountain district in central Idaho, and to it at present the attention of multitudes of miners and scores of capitalists is directed. Gold was first discovered in that region many years ago, but owing to the rugged and almost inaccessible nature of the country, the difficulty of mining the metal without modern appliances, and its low grade, the early prospectors decided that it would not pay to operate there. They gave out unfavorable reports as to the possibilities of the place, which deterred others from venturing to it and thus postponed its development until a year or so ago. Eventually, however, some enterprising men made their way to Thunder Mountain, were impressed with their "find," staked out claims, partially tested their value, spread the fame of them abroad, and finally sold them for a large sum—\$100,000 or more—to the Thunder Mountain Gold and Silver Mining and Milling Company, of Pittsburg, Penn., of which Colonel Dewey is the leading figure, the company's mine being named after him. This company's doings first brought the district into great prominence. It has dug out considerable ore, has a ten-stamp mill at work, and is apparently making an ample profit



RUGGED FIELD FOR PROSPECTORS AT HEAD OF INDIAN CREEK.  
Copyright, 1902, by H. C. Myers.



RAINBOW MOUNTAIN, ALSO SCENE OF PROFITABLE DEPOSIT OF PRECIOUS METAL.—Copyright, 1902, by H. C. Myers.

on the money invested.

Other companies as well as individuals have acquired mining tracts in the district and have begun operations. Good strikes are being reported from all directions and there is every indication that this will be one of the biggest mining camps in our history. A town, named Roosevelt, has been started and is already replacing its tents with substantial cabins. A wagon road to the outside world has been completed, and soon a large amount of machinery, it is said, will be freighted to the mines, to add to the district's bustle and productivity. But lit-

tle gold can be secured in the district without the use of machinery, though with the latter very profitable results are obtainable. It is probable that most of the work will have to be prosecuted by corporations which start well financed or which secure the necessary means by the sale of stock. There will doubtless be not a few of the latter sort, for the district, being twenty-five miles long and twenty wide, offers scope for many enterprises.

Thunder Mountain, the centre of the district, is 8,700 feet high, and it has a near-by companion in Rainbow Mountain, which is also of high altitude and, as some claim, richer in gold ore than Thunder Mountain itself. Thunder Mountain is surrounded at a distance of seven to ten miles by an amphitheatre of higher elevations, principally crater cones and basins. Evidently the whole district was once a depression which afterward was filled with volcanic matter. Gold pervades this matter extensively, as if a great volcano had formerly poured forth a mighty flow of golden lava. The material is quite easily excavated and the ore is free-milling. Its value generally is estimated at not above \$6 per ton, although there are streaks that run up to \$1,000 per ton, while one four-foot vein is said to average \$20 per ton. The ore, however, where it is worth handling at all is so abundant, so readily mined, and so tractable to treatment, that even at the lowest figure mentioned it returns an adequate profit. Thus, in spite of the exaggerated statements that have been made, there seems to be substantial grounds for predicting prosperity for the new camp.



NEW MINING TOWN OF ROOSEVELT, IN HEART OF THUNDER MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.  
Copyright, 1902, by H. C. Myers.



DEWEY GOLD-MINE AT THUNDER MOUNTAIN, LEADING AND RICHEST ONE IN THE REGION.—Copyright, 1902, by H. C. Myers.



## The Drama in New York.

A SUCCESSION of novelties continues to mark the progress of the dramatic season in New York. Much interest was felt in the opening of Mrs. Osborn's "Play House," as she chooses to term it, the handsome little bandbox of a place on Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, intended principally for the "400" and those who aspire to that distinguished social set. Curiously enough, no revival of Shakespearean plays or of the modern refinements of the histrionic art were singled out for the programme at the new theatre. On the other hand, a burlesque and variety performance, unfortunately entitled "Tommy Rot," was selected as the opening attraction. It is not much to say for it that it is a better performance than can be found at the much-vaunted and very much disappointing Weber & Fields' theatre. But "Tommy Rot" succeeds because the company embraces several very clever people, at the head of which stands Miss Blanche Ring, whose cleverness in singing, coupled with her winsome smile and saucy air, captures the house every night. There is no reason why Mrs. Osborn's play house should not succeed. It certainly starts off well, though some of the critics have not been entirely fair in their treatment of it.

Another of the newest attractions is "The Silver Slipper," John C. Fischer's musical play at the Broadway. Edna Wallace Hopper, Sam Bernard, and several other popular artists help to make this gorgeous presentation quite as attractive as it is brilliant. The music is lively, the chorus is good, and the two sextets go "Florodora" "one better." The people seem to fancy such productions, and "The Silver Slipper," no doubt, is booked for a long stay. The tuneful Chauncey Olcott, in "Old Limerick Town," a better play than he usually has, is filling the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and Duse, the great Italian actress, by many regarded as the greatest artist of her time, has begun her engagement at the Victoria. Martin Harvey, the English actor, has substituted "The Children of Kings" for "The Only Way" at the Herald Square, and it has met a cordial reception. Mary Mannering, in Clyde Fitch's latest play, "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," has taken possession of the Garrick, and William Gillette has successfully revived "Sherlock Holmes" at the Knickerbocker. Weber & Fields have very wisely brought out "Humming Birds and Onions." Their "musical absurdity," with which they opened the season, was voted a dead failure by every one who saw it. To see it once was to wish that it had never been seen.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" is approaching its two hundredth successive performance at the Casino, which signifies the record number for a musical comedy in this country. It is good enough to last the season through. Other continuous successes include "A Country Girl" at Daly's; Leslie Carter in "Du Barry," at the Belasco, where she is repeating her remarkable success of last year; Henrietta Crozman, in "The Sword of the King," at Wallack's; Ethel Barrymore, as demure and attractive as ever, at the New Savoy; Miss Harned in the closing weeks of her very successful engagement in "Iris," at the Criterion; the lively comedy, one of the best in town, at the Madison Square Theatre, "The Two Schools"; the rattling melodrama, "The Ninety and Nine," at the Academy, and first-class performances at the vaudeville houses of Keith and Proctor. The appointment of Frederick Bond, for many years of the Daly company, as general stage-director of the Proctor stock company, adds much to the efficiency of the latter. JASON.

## Army Men Win Laurels at a Horse Show.

FROM OCTOBER 14th to October 18th there was held in the city of Atlanta, Ga., what was probably the greatest horse show ever witnessed in the South. Coming, as it did, during the Interstate Fair, it was assured of a very large attendance. One of the most interesting features of the show was the performance of the detachments of cavalry and light artillery of the Regular United States Army. Colonel T. A. Baldwin, commanding the post at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., received permission from the War Department to have a detail of forty-eight enlisted men and four officers of the Seventh United States Cavalry, and two officers and one section (two guns and caissons) of the Third Battery, Field Artillery, attend the show and give exhibition drills similar to those held in the military tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York City, in order that the civilians might see the sort of work the regular army does in camp and garrison.

Four picked men from each of the twelve troops of the Seventh Cavalry, under command of Captain Edward Anderson, with Lieutenants Kendrick, Commiskey, and Hayden for chiefs of platoons, drilled daily for a month before the show opened and became proficient in difficult feats, which were enthusiastically applauded at the show. The movements in column of fours, the bareback riding, the Cossack riding and sabre exercises while riding Cossack, the throwing of the horses and firing over them while thrown, were especially good, and reflected great credit on Captain Anderson and his lieutenants, as well as the men.

The section of artillery under Lieutenants Nones and Strong did hard work in camp practicing the six-horse teams in making the figure 8 at full gallop and driving through stakes. These feats also raised the enthusiasm of the lookers-on at Atlanta. Unfortunately the arena at the horse show was not large enough to permit the exhibition of firing that the men wanted to give. The fact that the detachment of cavalry was from the regiment

known all over the United States as "Custer's Regiment," and that the section of artillery was from the "Grimes Battery," made famous in the Spanish-American war, added great interest to the exhibition.

## Hiding the Unfitness of Tainted Food.

THE BUSINESS of concocting and offering for sale food adulterations for deceiving the public into buying food-stuffs rendered unfit and deleterious by reason of age or other causes has surely been carried beyond the bounds of decency and forbearance in advertisements of a compound by the use of which butchers are informed that they will be enabled to keep meats of various kinds "exposed on a counter for a long time without being affected by the changes of the weather." It is also declared, as an additional inducement, that this stuff can be used with "surprising and pleasing results in the washing of poultry and meats that have become slightly tainted." It may go without saying that no civilized being would ever buy meat that had been treated in this way if he knew it, unless forced to do so by hunger or some other dire necessity, and that no dealer, known to be using such stuff, would receive the patronage of respectable people. The only promising revenue for the exploitation of a secret compound like that advertised would be among the meat-dealers in the crowded and poverty-stricken districts of our great cities, where opportunities are always open for taking advantage of the ignorance or the necessities of people to palm off rotten and unfit food upon them at no less price than they would be asked elsewhere for the wholesome articles. And these are the very people who need protection, more than others, from these frauds and trickeries of the food business.

## Pennsylvania—The Coal Queen.

WHILE other States may sow and reap,  
Or forge the sabre bold,  
Or on a heap of glittering quartz  
Sit counting up their gold,  
Or weave the silk or cotton cloth  
To wrap Columbia's form,  
'Tis Pennsylvania tends the hearth  
That keeps the country warm.

HER court is in a darksome mine  
Below the light of day,  
And troops of sturdy miners march  
Her mandates to obey.  
Black diamonds crown her dusky brow,  
She never seeks to roam,  
But for the nation keeps aglow  
The sacred fires of home.

HAIL! Keystone State, upon thy throne  
Of ebon anthracite,  
The proudest rulers of the earth  
Bow low before thy might.  
Bright altars to thy name and fame  
From azure sea to sea,  
Twice fifty million blazing hearths  
Send up their smoke to thee.

MINNA IRVING.

## Only Picture of a Dynamite Explosion.

WHILE THE blowing up of buildings with dynamite has often been resorted to to check the progress of fires, or, as in the coal-strike region of late, for purposes of intimidation or revenge, it is probable that the best actual and clear photograph ever taken of such an explosion in its very process is the one reproduced in this issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. This picture vividly shows the deliberate destruction of an old mansion in New York City to make way for park improvements. The building belonged to the Bolton homestead, which was situated near the Bronx River, and which was among the pieces of property purchased by the city in order to create a great park in the Borough of the Bronx. The mansion was constructed of stone and brick, and was erected in 1826 by the late James Bolton, proprietor of a dyeing and bleaching establishment, and in his day a prominent business man of that section.

The building had about twenty rooms, and was a fine specimen of old-fashioned dwelling-house architecture. Up to the time of its sale to the park department it was well preserved, having been occupied by none but members of the Bolton family. While not very ancient nor historic, it was a sort of landmark and its disappearance was regretted by the older inhabitants. Recently the building was condemned by the building department and the New York Zoological Society, and instead of being taken down piecemeal in the ordinary way was blown up with dynamite. One hundred and twenty pounds of the explosive was used in destroying the structure, which was heaved up and completely shattered, the process being eminently a labor-saving one for those who had to remove the material. Of course the tearing down of the building in this novel manner was made feasible and safe only by the fact that it stood at some distance from any other dwelling.

## The Fastest Growing Cities.

A RICH MINE of gold, silver, or copper is discovered; it is developed, the ore is mined and milled, and this is the foundation of a little city. The birth and progress of cities among the mountains of the West from beginnings like this is one of the most interesting and picturesque phases of American growth. In other parts of the country are found towns which depend entirely or largely for their population and their existence on a single industry. Health foods are made in Battle Creek, Mich.; shoes come from Lynn, Mass.; collars are nearly all manufactured in Troy, N. Y.; Gloversville, N. Y., is the glove city of the country, and there are several other instances of the same fact; but no cities are so exclusively devoted to a single industry as the mining cities of the West. Denver itself was at the outset little more than a great mining camp; Cripple Creek is a mining centre; a single mine, the Anaconda, of Marcus Daly, made Butte, Mont.; the Camp Bird mine at Ouray, Col., owned by the famous millionaire, Tom Walsh, is responsible more than anything else for the existence of that little city among the Rocky Mountains. And not far from Ouray and near the great continental divide, is the newest mining town site, possessing the alluring name of Goldmont. These mining towns spring up rapidly. Their growth is like the increase in the fortunes of the men who discover gold. To-day there is a barren waste; to-morrow there is a mining camp with its shanties and tents; and next day there is a city.

In Colorado the mine is father of the town. The result of a rich discovery is the opening of a mine, the building of a mill, and the employment of armies of men. These men must live and have their homes and provide for their families, so the town is started. Its location leads to the further development of mines within its district, and these mines become tributary to the town. Instead of founding smaller villages the population of the surrounding country becomes tributary to the city, which already has the start and, consequently, the necessary facilities. It is essential first to have timber and water, and next a railroad. These things are not always available in the tremendous rugged stretches of the Rocky Mountains. The richest mines are sometimes the most inaccessible, and a favorable opportunity for a city is quickly recognized. This is the situation at Goldmont, Col., which has become prominent through the fame of the mines of the Goldmont Mining and Milling Company. It has wood and water and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. For the beginning of its population it has the people of the mine. For its future it looks to the development of the rich district in which it is located.

E. C. ROWE.

## The Best Way To Teach History.

THE IDEA of object-teaching, the foundation of the Froebel system of instruction, has in recent years met with general acceptance and adoption in almost every branch of education, high and low, with resultant benefits which are beyond question. Even such subjects as grammar and arithmetic are now taught in this way so far as practicable, and with marked advantage over the old dry and abstract methods. The practice of teaching history by making pilgrimages to the very scenes where great historical events have occurred is an application of the same principle and much more valuable in the way of impressing the reality of history upon the minds of the young than any amount of mere text-book instruction could be. A recent issue of the "Four-Track Series," published by the New York Central management, gives a description of the historical sites in the immediate vicinity of New York, which will be of exceeding value for the guidance of teachers and others who desire to adopt this method of historical study. One of the best ways to develop civic pride and promote good citizenship lies in this very direction, an increase of knowledge of local history being accompanied with an increase of interest in matters of local government and a higher concern for what affects the welfare and good name of the community.

## School Teachers Learn

JUST LIKE OTHER PEOPLE.

BAD food and overwork wreck many a life, but the right food makes sure and complete happiness, for one must be happy if perfectly well.

"Grape-Nuts saved my life, and changed me from a nervous, sick, despondent woman to a healthy, strong and cheerful one," writes Mrs. Alice Riegel of Pontiac, Ill. "I had not been well for several years and I thought, as did my friends, that 'my days were numbered.' My ill health was caused from drinking coffee, eating improper food and overwork in the school room; I had become very weak, tired and nervous, and nothing I ate agreed with me. Medicine made me more nervous and impaired my digestive organs.

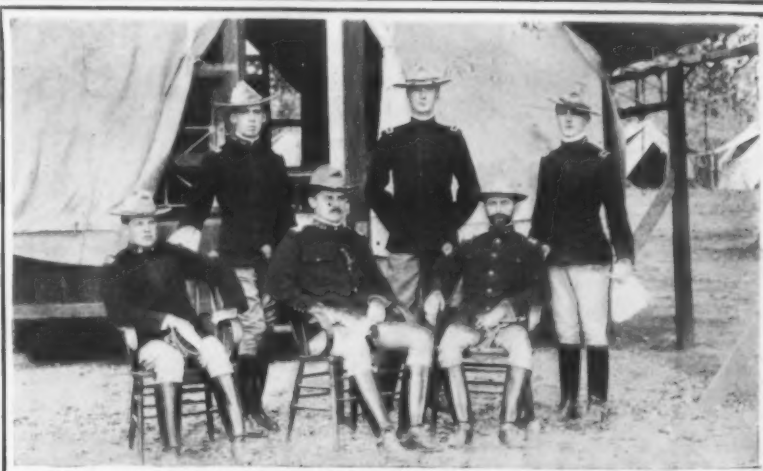
"It was with difficulty that a neighbor induced me to try Grape-Nuts and I liked it from the first with thick cream and sugar. I lived on it exclusively with Postum Food Coffee until my digestion was so much improved I could eat other foods. My friends soon noticed the improvement in my looks, and I am now healthy, strong and happy. I attribute the change in my health solely to the change of diet.

"Husband and I both like Grape-Nuts and Postum. I think they are the most helpful and strengthening of all foods and drinks and suitable for the weak as well as for the strong."

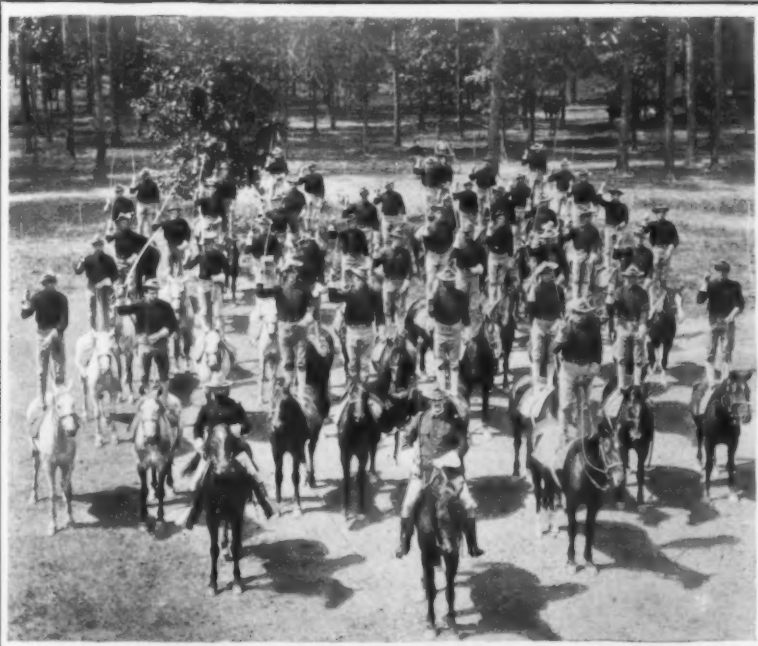




UNITED STATES CAVALRYMEN'S WONDERFUL CONTROL OF THEIR WELL-TRAINED STEEDS.



OFFICERS OF SEVENTH CAVALRY AND THIRD BATTERY, FIELD ARTILLERY, DETAINED TO ATLANTA HORSE SHOW.



READY FOR A DASHING SABRE CHARGE AT FULL SPEED, WITH MEN ERECT ON THEIR HORSES.



MEDLEY OF INTERESTING FEATS—ROMAN RIDING, PYRAMID, RIDING FACE TO REAR, AND THROWING HORSES.



SPECTACULAR CAVALRY DRILL—"STANDING UP BAREBACK IN COLUMN OF FOURS."

UNCLE SAM'S WONDERFULLY PROFICIENT MOUNTED MEN.  
SKILLFUL AND DARING FEATS AT ATLANTA (GA.) HORSE SHOW, OF MEMBERS OF SEVENTH CAVALRY, UNITED STATES ARMY.

See page 464.





AFTER THE AUTOMOBILE  
SMASH-UP.

## Exuberant Alice Fischer a Healthy Star

By Eleanor Franklin

VIVACITY IS God's most gracious gift to woman. Show me the woman who sparkles and bubbles, who talks with a breezy air of self-command, and listens with earnest, sympathetic interest; who laughs at everything and nothing, and weeps with one upon the slightest provocation; and I will show you a woman whose house is overrun with friends, whose calling list is too long for comfort, and who plays nerve-force supply station

Dresses "severely plain," and has a waist line which points upward in front. I say she is usually like this, but once in a while there is a glittering exception, and then Sunday-school becomes much less uninteresting. Alice Fischer was born in St. Stephen's Episcopal church in Terre Haute, and every old lady and old gentleman in the parish stands ready to claim her as her or his very own because each of them had something to do with her bringing up. We all know about the evolution of a girl baby. If I could draw I'd waste few words in descriptions. A variety of facial expressions and dress lengths, and there you have a "song without words."

As Alice Fischer developed a shock of curly hair and a boisterous laugh she began to show signs of great dramatic talent. She became star reciter at all the church entertainments, and prime mover in all the amateur theatricals in town. She got up entertainments to pay off old debts not only for her own church but for others.

A hospital was much annoyed by a debt of six hundred dollars which the directors could not pay. Young, exuberant Alice, being a personal friend to some of the sisters and the parish rector, took the matter in her own hands, got up a dramatic recital in which she played the principal parts, managed the stage, and recited between the acts; and it was so successful that next morning after having paid all expenses, she was able to send a

for a list of less blessedly exuberant people as long as from here to the banks of the Wabash.

That's Alice Fischer! I say exuberance is God's most gracious gift to woman, and that sounds like passing up a number of time-honored blessings which at first sight seem to deserve precedence. There is virtue—which some cynic says "is its only reward"; gentleness—which "turneth away wrath"; beauty—which is a very poor thing in itself unless it gleam from an inwardness; patience—practiced by simple-minded women whose husbands call their Pecksniffian inactivity by the same gentle title, humility—which belongeth not to the twentieth-century woman, and others. Yes, a list that would have to be put down in alphabetical order if one would get them all. Indeed, I had forgotten one of the most important already. Modesty—a blessing which men like not, since they do all in their power to eradicate it.

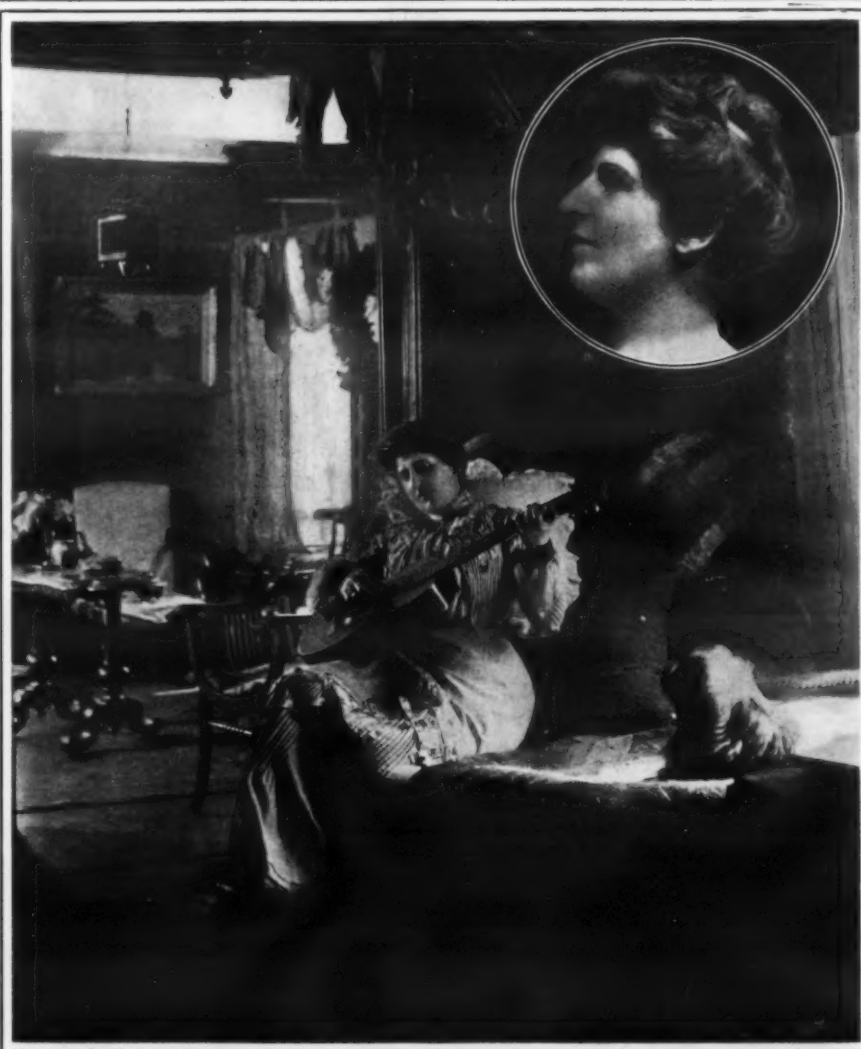
"The life of woman," says an epigrammatic Frenchman, "is one long dissimulation; candor, beauty, freshness, modesty—a woman has each of these but once." But Frenchmen make epigrams for Frenchmen. Vivacity is God's most gracious gift to woman because it is merely the sparkle of a cut diamond soul. A bad woman is never happy, and an unhappy woman is never healthily vivacious. She may be feverishly so, but doesn't it make one ache? Doesn't it make one cold?

It's the woman whose laugh has still a child note in it, whose "soul's windows" are wide open and unblurred by any earth smudge, who has truth written in every healthy line of her being, who "scatters sunshine all along the way" as the old Sunday-school song tells us all to do.

When Alice Fischer was a child out in Terre Haute, Ind., they say—those who knew her then—that she was exactly the same overgrown girl that she is now, after years of hard work in a profession which almost invariably, and in a short space of time, takes the ring out of a woman's laugh, the elasticity out of her step, and the lustre out of her eye. She is the most striking illustration I know on the stage to-day of how to be healthy though an actress. Health! What an exhilarating word. I wonder how in the process of language-building it ever came to rhyme with wealth. It always makes me think of a big red apple which one may eat with a certain feeling that "there ain't goin' to be no core."

Every child should be brought up on the motto, "Keep Healthy." Medical skill can do much for us, but "thou canst not minister to a mind diseased," says the Great Teacher. Alice Fischer was thrust into the dramatic profession by a clergyman, and if the church really desires to "uplift the stage" one might suggest that it open a theatrical agency through which a few more such bright spirits might drift into a business which needs them sorely enough. In every town, or rather in every church circle in every town, there is always one young woman who is known as the "moving spirit." She is usually president of the Y. P. S. C. E.; she teaches a class in Sunday-school, the most ruffianly bunch of from ten to fourteen-year-old boys, as a rule; she superintends all the children's day exercises, teaching the precocious members of the infant class little pieces—thereby doing great good work toward developing early vanity. She always recites, sings, and plays the Sunday-school organ herself, and likewise has a head chock full of schemes for raising the deplorably necessary wherewith to keep the church doors open and the fire in the pastor's study aglow.

This young woman usually wears glasses, has straight mouse-colored hair, and a wart somewhere in full view.



MISS FISCHER IN HER COZY NEW YORK HOME.—McLan.



"GOOD CATCH! TAKE YOUR BASE!"—FIRST ENTRANCE OF  
"MRS. JACK."—Schloss.



LISTENING FOR HER FIRST  
ENTRANCE CUE.

check down to the hospital for the full amount. Then it was the Rev. Mr. Dunham, the rector of Miss Fischer's Episcopal church, decided that she must have a career. He said she ought to be on the stage and that he intended to take measures to put her there.

That was rather a unique position for a girl to be in, don't you think? Rather a difficult one too, since failure in such a case would have borne so much greater sting than ordinarily. Miss Fischer came to New York and Mr. Dunham took her himself to a school of acting and there left her with a supposedly open road to success in front of her. Success! The word seems to recede as one writes it. For most of us it is spelled out in letters of burnished gold on the horizon of the future—a horizon which seems always broadening, broadening! In all the schools of acting in New York the girl students are very much in the majority, and it is a constant question of interest to the teachers where to get boys to play all the male parts in the plays that are used as studies. There are not enough, that's all; consequently the girls have to play boy's parts, and the indiscriminate way in which they are sometimes cast results in burlesque. For instance, I have seen a tall, gangling, over-grown girl playing Lady Teazle to the Sir Peter of a piping little soubrette who danced through that gruff gentleman's righteous indignation on tiny, high-heeled boots and with an expression on her face which plainly said: "I'm the only person in school who could do this—but for me? pouf! I could just die doing it."

Now there is a great deal of Alice Fischer in every way. A small friend of mine said one day after basking a short time in the glow of her large geniality, "My! she reaches all the way down to the ground, doesn't she?" Yes, she does, and I can imagine that in a school of acting she would be a natural target for all the impossible parts and unpleasant duties.

By way of "getting experience" a great many students in the schools of acting do "supe" duty at the down-town theatres, and it is in this way some of them get their first engagements. During Miss Fischer's student year Lawrence Barrett was playing "Julius Caesar" and he sent to the schools of acting for people to go on in the mob scene. Miss Fischer volunteered, and when she marched up to the great star with all her magnificent Romanesque beauty he exclaimed: "Ha! she is the noblest Roman of them all!" and placed her where she would "dress the scene" to the best possible advantage. After the rehearsal he asked another student who the tall girl was and she answered, "We call her the tall sycamore from the Wabash." This caught Mr. Barrett's fancy and he began to take a personal interest in her, so much so, in fact, that through him she received her first engagement and counted him a warm friend to the end of his life.

The family opposition to Miss Fischer's adopting the dramatic profession was rather peculiar. "My mother," she says, "had always heard and read about so many actresses dying in garrets—you know. Well, now, of course she didn't want me to be going and doing anything like that right away—you know how mothers are!" Yes, mothers are like that sometimes, but I must have made this particular mother's heart swell with pride when, the day following her daughter's departure for New York to begin rehearsals for her first engagement there, every minister in the town where she was born paid tribute to her from the pulpit, praising the beauty of her happy, useful girlhood among them, and wishing her God-speed on her way through life and success in a profession in which every woman must climb a rickety, dangerous ladder.





QUAINT BOLTON HOMESTEAD AS IT APPEARED BEFORE THE EXPLOSIVE WAS SET OFF.



GREAT FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION, UPHEAVING AND WRECKING THE DWELLING-HOUSE.

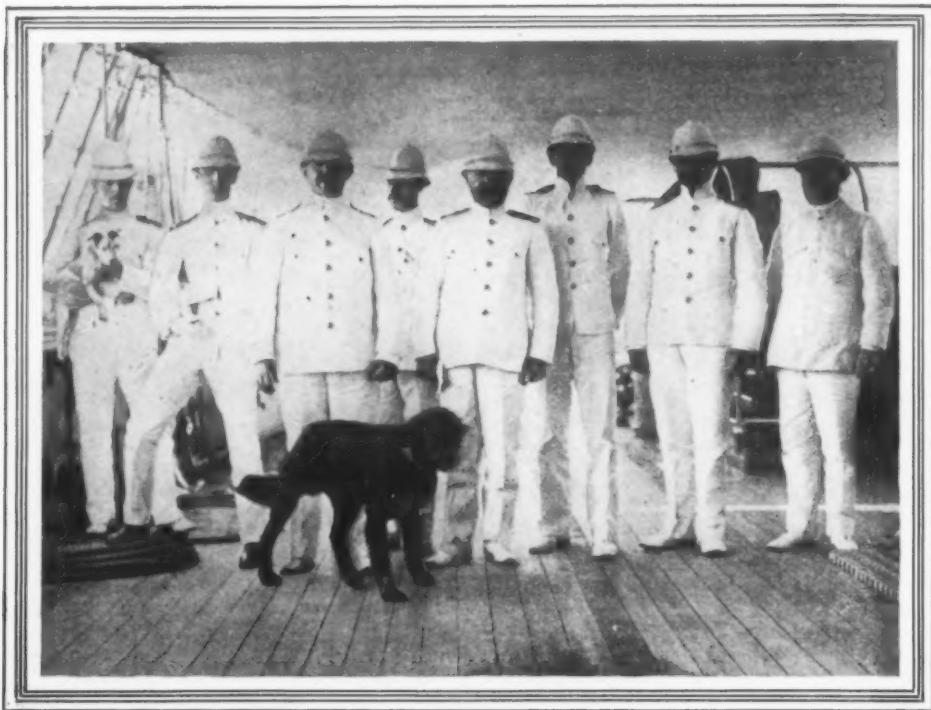


BUILDING INSTANTLY LEVELED AND SHATTERED INTO EASILY-REMOVED DEBRIS.

REMARKABLE AND UNIQUE SNAP-SHOTS OF A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.  
AN OLD MANSION IN BRONX PARK, NEW YORK CITY, BLOWN TO PIECES IN ORDER TO GET IT OUT OF THE WAY.

*Photographs by E. F. Keller, with Goerz lens. See page 464.*





Commander Reeder.  
COMMANDER REEDER, OF THE "HARTFORD," AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF.—*Teunisson*



WASH-DAY ON BOARD SHIP—MANY FLAGS FLUTTERING IN THE BREEZE.—*Teunisson*.



DICKERING WITH A "WANDERING MERCHANT" FOR SUITABLE FOOTWEAR.  
*Lucky.*



SAILOR LADS IN PERILOUS TASK OF FURLING SAIL IN FIERCE SNOW-STEM OFF



AT QUARTERS—CREW LINED UP  
READY FOR INSPECTION OR  
DRILL.—*Teunisson*.



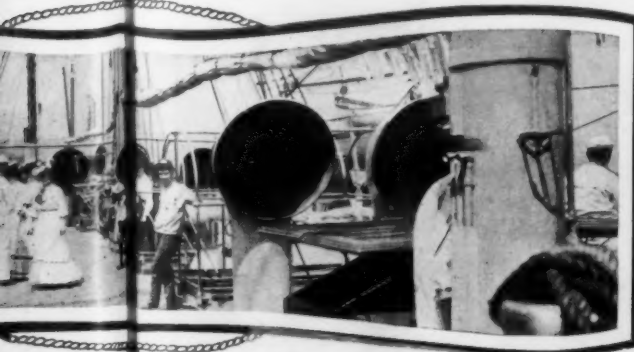
SAILORS RECEIVING AND ENTERTAINING  
*Lucky.*

TRAINING AMERICAN SEAMEN ON  
FARRAGUT'S FAMOUS OLD FLAG-SHIP "HARTFORD" STILL SERVING THE





PIERCE SNOW-ARM OFF HATTERAS.—Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by T. Dart Walker.



MOVING AND ENTERTAINING FRIENDS FROM ASHORE.  
Lucky.



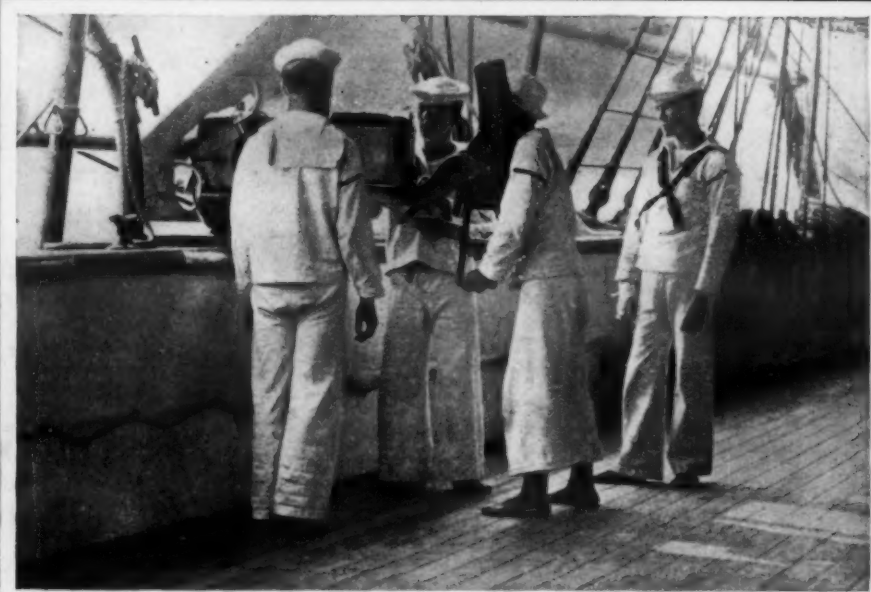
AMUSEMENTS OF THE LEISURE  
HOURS—LIVELY GAME OF LEAP-  
FROG AT SEA.—Teunisson.



CREW ENJOYING FIRST WATERMELON FEAST AFTER RETURN FROM WEST INDIES.—Lucky.



OFF DUTY—APPRENTICES PEACEFULLY RESTING FROM THEIR LABORS.—Teunisson.



GUN CREW PREPARING TO DISCHARGE RAPID-FIRE GUN.  
Teunisson.

MEN ON AN HISTORIC WAR-VESSEL.

SERVING THE COUNTRY WELL AS A NURSERY FOR THE NAVY.—See page 462.



# The Man Who Came Home

By Charles Gordon Rogers.



THE MAN in gray tweeds had walked a long way, it seemed, for the dust was thick on his boots. Though in the eye of the country-folk upon the road he was a stranger, he appeared to know his way well, if he were going to Littleton; for within the last mile or so he had made short cuts by meadow and lane. He smiled as he noted that almost every landmark was the

realization intact of the impression which for seven years had remained indelible upon his mind. For he had walked the ten miles intervening between the city and the village because every rod of highway and byway was dear to him.

When he came to the top of the last hill of his pilgrimage he stood for a while looking down upon the little town that had been the Mecca of his thoughts and dreams for seven years in far Brazil. He had changed; but the village, save for here and there a modern house-top, and perhaps the spire of a new denomination, was the same—the same as when he had taken the long white road, over which he had just returned, leading out to fortune and the world. And the earth—not the world—had given him fortune. His Brazilian mine had made him rich enough to raise every mortgage in the county. And now he craved of the Fates one thing more—that for which he had come—that for which he had striven seven years—the hand of the girl who lived in the house behind the poplars over there, under the hill—the redemption of the promise she had made.

It was a Sabbath evening, beneficently calm. The red of the setting sun lingered upon the river winding leisurely through the town, and burnished auriferously the westward windows of the houses on the hill. To right and left of the man who had come home stretched the meadows of his boyhood and his youth, as green and pastoral as then. They were dotted with cattle and sheep, vague blotches of red and white; for twilight, violet-hued, was gathering over all, and in the darkening blue one star, above the house behind the poplars under the hill, blossomed and grew.

The bell of the church below him, in tones mellow and melodious, began to ring; the auricular symbol, it seemed to his imagination, of the Sabbath peace pervading all. Perhaps unconsciously the bronzed and bearded man who stood at the top of his last hill removed his hat.

"She is sure to go to church," he said aloud, the present tense of speech linked with the reminiscence of thought. "She always went. She is going now, down the lane, perhaps at this moment with her hand upon the five-barred gate at the end." He passed a brown hand over his eyes. In a moment he made his final plan. He had made a score in the last three hours. "I haven't been to church in seven years," he said. "Not since—" he nodded toward the distant spire. "I'll go."

He would sit unseen, or at least unguessed, in the back pew, where he had sat when a boy. He would see her come in—he thrilled as of yore. It did not occur to him that she must have changed. He thought of her now as he had thought of her for seven years; the image in his mind's eye was the reflection of her face, a girl's face, as he had seen it last. So it had been during all the years of exile. He had lived, though his life had been strenuous, in a groove. He knew he had changed from a stripling to a man; but that time could have changed her did not occur to him at all.

Well, when the service was done, he would watch for her by the gate. It would be dark then. His pulse

quicken as he stepped out with the old-time stride that had carried him as a youth so often and so well over this very bit of road.

As he reached a large, newly finished house of red brick that stood aggressively above the neighboring roofs, a man who had been looking up at the new house stepped out and parallel with him.

"Good-evening!" said the man who had been looking at the house. He was dressed in black, and carried a couple of large, leather-bound books. He walked erect and carried his head high. He cast a keen glance at the man with the brown beard.

"A stranger, I presume?" he said.

The "stranger" smiled, and murmured an affirmative reply. He remembered his questioner very well.

"Going down to the village?" said the man in Sunday black, shuffling his feet to get in step with the stranger's stride.

It was a self-evident fact, but the man in tweeds smiled again. The moods of the men were in tune; each was elated, though the exhilaration of either differed from that of the other in form.

"Yes," said the man who had come home. "I had thought of going to church; if," he added, and smiled as the idea traveled from brain to tongue, while he glanced at the books carried by the man in black, "if the stranger is welcome to a seat."

The man in Sunday black clicked his lips. He beamed. "I can assure you of that!" he said. "I'm one of the trustees." His head inclined a little sideways, his glance from the corner of an alert and questioning eye searching perhaps for a sign of the impression made by this bomb of information upon the man in dusty tweeds.

The latter nodded appreciatively. "So?" he said. He was smiling in his beard at the idea of this man, as he remembered him, having become a trustee.

"You come and sit in my pew," said the trustee. "I won't take a 'no.' Lots of room. I'm glad you came to-night, though," he added, "for there won't be quite so much room in another fortnight, you see." He laughed outright.

"So?" said the man who had come home, his interest quickened.

The trustee jerked a thumb over his shoulder. "That house," he said, "the big, *noo* one—" He broke off. "You noticed it?"

"It's very fine!" said the other with real enthusiasm. He had caught the inferential significance of the trustee's words.

"The finest in the township!" said the trustee. "And I've spent a thousand dollars in furnishings, too! It's fit for a queen; and she's a queen that's going into it, too! The handsomest woman, I take it, in these parts."

"You are a lucky man," said the one who had come home. He was wondering if all lovers thought alike.

"I'm self-made," said the trustee. "You may call it luck if you like. My name's Atherton." His chest swelled, and he swung his arm with the books. "Five years ago—no, seven—I hadn't a cent. I was just a hand in a small brick-ya d. But I got my eye on a bit of land down the river—I knew it for the right sort of clay—and I raised the money and bought it for a song. Then I got another chap to go in. I had the experience and he had the cash. Then after a while he dropped out." The trustee paused and laughed.

"I see," said the man who had come home. "Then he had the experience and you had the cash." He had seen the same thing done in Brazil.

The trustee stared hard, but the other man looked serene. "Well, then the railway came," he said, as if with an effort, resuming his tale. He was still turning over the stranger's last remark. He would get even for it. "And after that came the building boom in the city. They couldn't get brick fast enough. I guess that's about all," he added, lamely, in a tone at once abstracted and abrupt.

"You'll come right into my pew," he said, with decision, as they reached the church gate; and together they entered the church.

"If he has not recognized me, no one else will," thought the other, as they entered a pew half way up the little aisle.

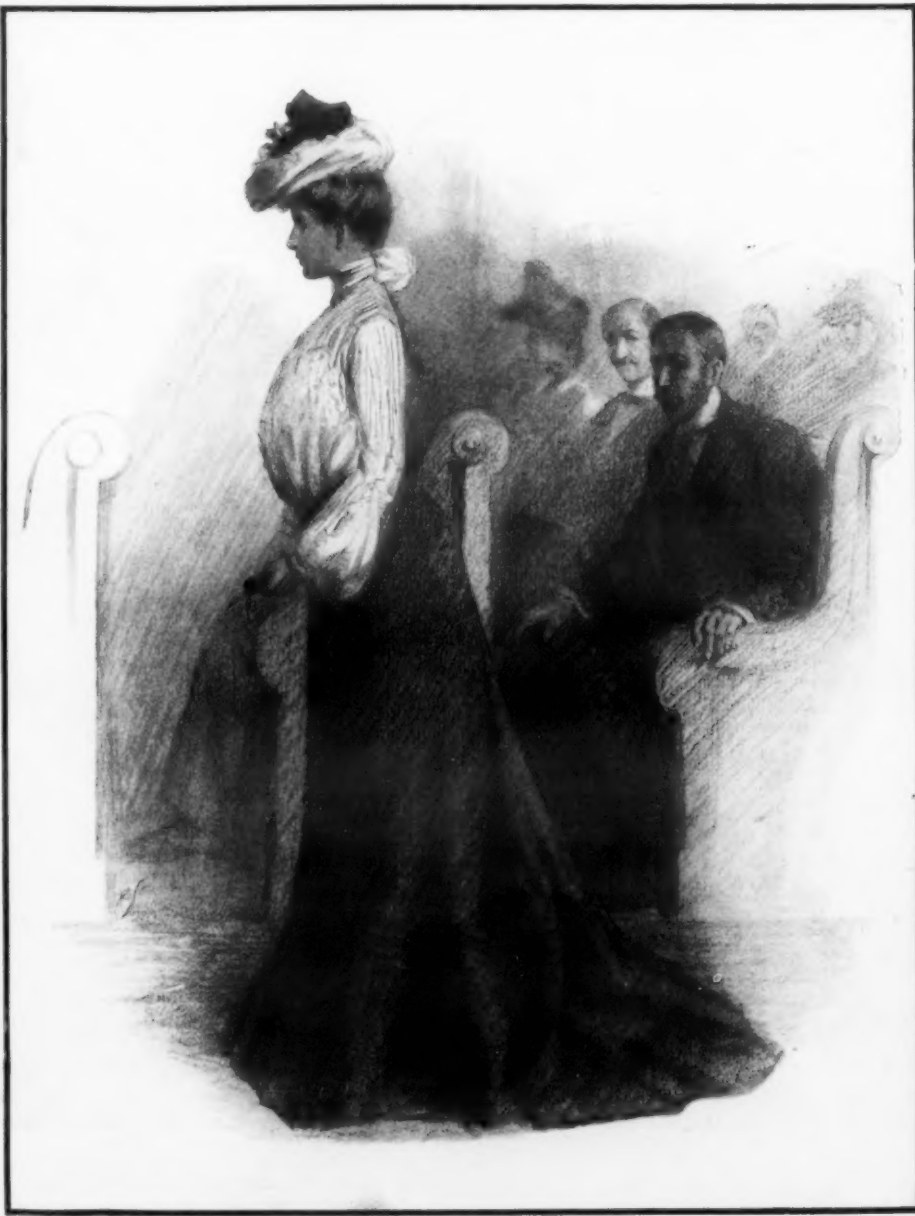
The church was filling, and the organist had begun to play. The man who had come home, sitting by a window, looked out upon a remembered scene of wood and meadow, now grown dim in the dusk. He caught the familiar perfumes from field-flower and wood; he heard the old-time chirrup and chirp of insect and bird; and sight and scent and sound in the balm of even and the atmosphere of home thrilled him with a pleasure as poignant as pain. Then a sound, the sound of a woman's skirts—the rustle of silk—brought him back from his memories and the dusk, and looking up he saw—her.

It was she—she, but changed and glorified. He could only stare. The fact that he had not in his constant thought of her calculated upon the inevitable transition from girlhood to womanhood, the change of seven years, struck him now, perforce, and he reflected that he had been singularly blind. Yet he would not have had it otherwise. He had been blind to all else; he had been faithful to the memory of the girl's face stamped upon his vision at that last parting, and he could not, had he thought of it, have imagined her changed. But now—and it seemed a tender mockery of his devotion to the face of the girl—he saw her grown a woman, the apotheosis of beauty to his yearning eyes.

Stirred and vibrant with emotion, now that he was almost face to face, he was unconscious of the fact that the man at his side was alternately watching him and the woman who was the target of all eyes. The glance of the trustee traveled quickly from the conscious woman to the fine profile of the unconscious man, and the expression of his small eye was at once malicious, fatuous, and shrewd.

"I'd like to tell him," he said to himself, with a proud proprietary feeling. "It'll knock him when he hears!"

The man who had come home grew tired of waiting. He was impatient, feverish. That she should sit there, almost within arm's reach, and not know; that he could not speak to her—it was becoming unendurable. Would the dreary little curate never have done? Ah, the Magnificat now! The same old tune, beautiful, that the choir had sung seven years ago. "And the rich he hath sent empty away." Well, he was rich now; richer than Littleton had ever known. Not that he cared for himself for the riches, though the getting of them—he remembered with regret—had become a fever. But she would never have to send any one empty away. She had always been good, like that. And she should have such a house, on the hill—wherever she listed—he thought of the architecture and the art of the house of the man at his side, and of the one thousand dollars in furnishings, and smiled. The curate saw him, noticed that the stranger was a man of intellect, and flushed.



"IT WAS SHE—SHE, BUT CHANGED AND GLORIFIED. HE COULD ONLY STARE."

Continued on page 479.

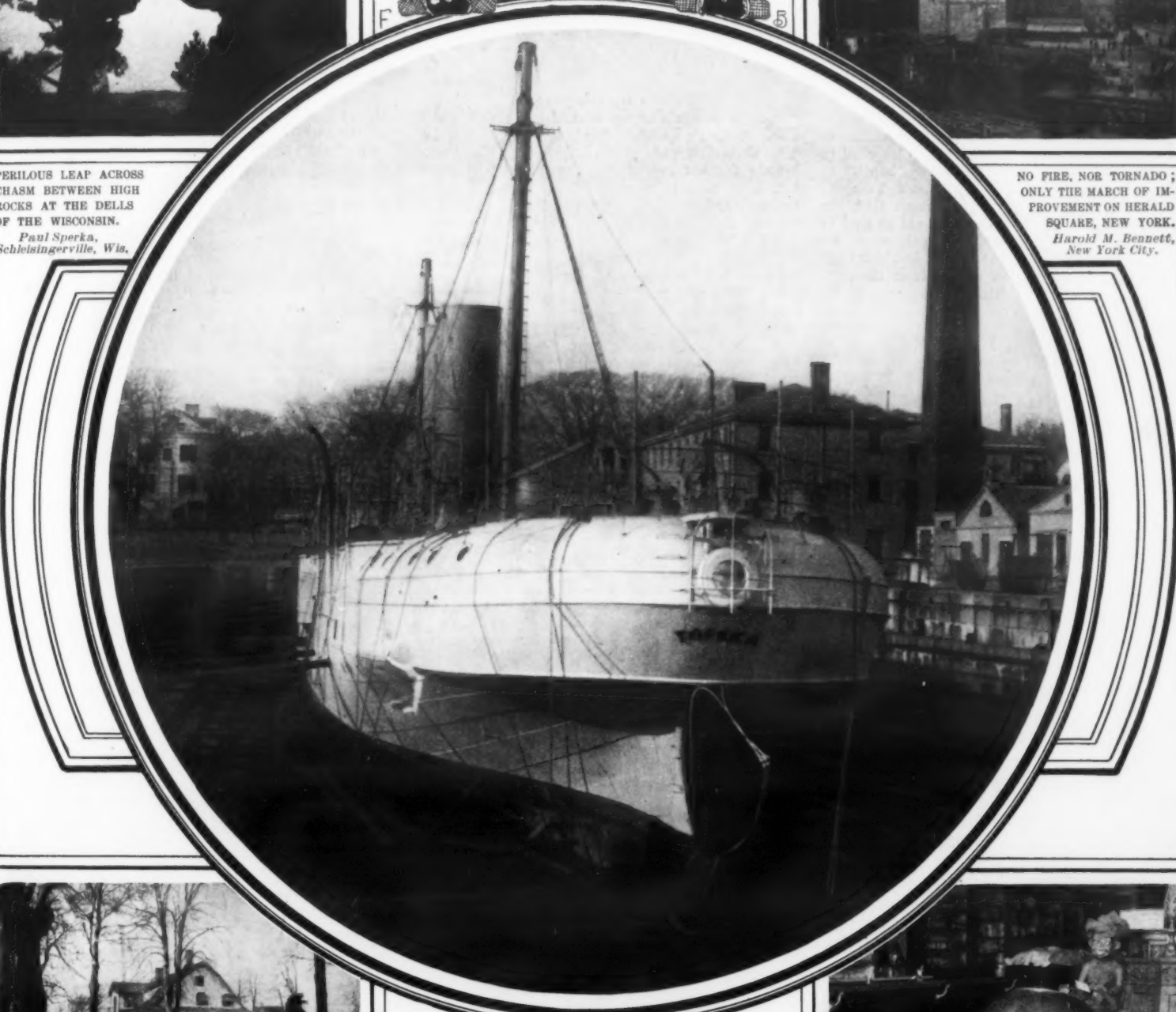




PERILOUS LEAP ACROSS CHASM BETWEEN HIGH ROCKS AT THE DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN.  
Paul Sperka, Schellsburg, Wis.



NO FIRE, NOR TORNADO; ONLY THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT ON HERALD SQUARE, NEW YORK.  
Harold M. Bennett, New York City.



GUN-BOAT "TOPEKA" (NOW AT THE ISTHMUS) IN DRY-DOCK AT BOSTON.  
Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Baltimore.



GUYON MANSION, OAKWOOD, S. I., BUILT IN 1675 AND OCCUPIED 227 YEARS BY A SINGLE FAMILY.  
M. T. Clark, Oakwood, S. I.



LITTLE COON UP TO A MONSTER MELON, WEIGHING 127 POUNDS.  
F. Bernd, Macon, Ga.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) ANCIENT TAVERN AT SUDBURY, MASS, MADE FAMOUS BY LONGFELLOW IN HIS "TALES OF A WAYSIDE INN."—J. S. Henry, Hopedale, Mass.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—MASSACHUSETTS WINS.  
ATTRACTIVE SELECTIONS BY KEEN-EYED ARTISTS FROM THE GREAT ALBUM OF THE WORLD ABOUT US.





MISS ELEANOR GATES,  
Author of "The Biography of a  
Prairie Girl."—*Gentle.*

ALL WHO have enjoyed the charming descriptions of child-life on the great Western plains, as they have been unrolled in the successive chapters of Eleanor Gates's "Biography of a Prairie Girl," in the *Century*, will be glad to have them in the more permanent form in which they now appear from the publishers of that magazine. The book is charming because of its simple and felicitous style, its fidelity to child-life as we all see it and know it in its general aspects, and more than all because the scenes pictured have a setting altogether unique and probably without a parallel anywhere in the world to-day. For nowhere have times and men changed more swiftly than on the Dakota prairies during the twenty-five years since the experiences chronicled in this book came to pass, and the value of the work for many will lie in the fact that it gives the home and hearthside view of a phase of American civilization already to be numbered among the things that were and now are not. The prairies are there yet, a wide and wonderful ocean of billowy grass and wheat and corn, and the harvests wave and the blizzards blow the same now as then, but the railroads and the ever-booming towns have pushed back and driven out most of the things that entered into the wild, free, and eventful existence pictured forth in the pages of this biography. Such thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes as those recounted here with prairie fires and thieving Indians are no longer possible, at least in Dakota, and highly entertaining as they are to read about, they are features of life one could hardly wish to have perpetuated even for story-telling purposes. But there are other scenes described here, such as gopher hunting, the breaking-in of wild ponies, attendance upon harvest weddings and frontier christenings, to give wholesome spice and variety to a prairie girl's life twenty-five years ago, which, I fear, could hardly be found in the same region to-day. Memories of our own play-time days are revived in the description of the roof of the country school-house as "not too high for a game of 'anti-I-over,'" though we knew it as "anti-over" in our little world. A remark to this effect in the hearing of a Virginia colonel of my acquaintance led that personage to observe that it was "Anthony-over" down his way, and it reminded him also of a curious circumstance in the siege of Petersburg, Va., during the Civil War. The lines of the opposing armies were so near together on one occasion there, that, as the men fired the shells from the mortar guns, they would call out "Anthony-over, here she comes!"

WILLIAM MORRIS, of active, varied, and interesting life, has been the subject of several biographies, written from different points of view. Nevertheless, there is need for an account that gathers together the chief facts of the life in a condensed form and connects them with comment and criticism of an informing character. Such an account we have in the work by Elizabeth Luther Cary, just issued by the Putnams. Miss Cary has emphasized the essential unity of purpose underlying the numerous and diverse pursuits in which Morris was engaged, and has sought to distinguish the peculiar and enduring qualities by which his genius was marked.

IT IS an interesting coincidence, and, so far as I am aware, without precedent, that two books by two sisters should appear from the same publishers at the same time, and both on topics akin to each other. I refer to the books "Sundials and Roses of Yesterday" by Alice Morse Earle, and "Furniture of Olden Times" by Frances C. Morse, issued recently by the Macmillan Company. The parallel is carried still further in the fact that both volumes are issued in ordinary style and also in limited *de luxe* editions. Miss Morse is not so well known in the world of letters as Mrs. Earle and her book appeals to a smaller circle of readers, but it has the same charm of quaintness and romantic interest which has given the writings of Mrs. Earle their value and popularity. It is a work, moreover, of an expert collector and authority on antique furniture, and in text and numerous photographic illustrations seems to cover every conceivable point of interest connected with the subject. As for Mrs. Earle's book, nothing could be more delightful to any lover of the quaint, the curious and romantic, than the record here given of the author's studies and researches among the roses and sundials of ancient and modern times. Why sundials and roses should be linked together as they are in this book may seem strange to many, but the reason appears when we find the two things associated together, as they were often in ancient symbolism and the philosophy of the mystics. The two were united, for example, in the sundial of Ahaz, made memorable in rites of the Rosicrucians down to our own day. Mrs. Earle seems not only to have ranged the world for the folk-lore and the legends which enrich her book, but also to have drawn upon the same rich and varied range of resources for the photographic illustrations. The treas-

ures of the British Museum and the Bodleian Library were laid under requisition for this purpose. The largest collection of sundials in the world is that of Lewis Evans, Esq., of King's Langley, England. He has furnished to Mrs. Earle fifty photographs of his finest dials, taken expressly for her use. The Countess of Strathmore did the same with her sundial at Glamis Castle, scene of romance and mystery. This is deemed the most beautiful dial in the entire world. Over one hundred choice sundials in England were photographed for the book.

VISITORS TO Suffolk, England, may come across a curious and not agreeable memento of Brandon, the hero of Charles Major's "When Knighthood Was in Flower," when they visit Leiston (or Leystone) Abbey. This abbey was confiscated by Henry VIII. at the time of the suppression of the monasteries, and was given to his favorite and brother-in-law, the Duke of Suffolk. Tradition has it that a special Papal curse upon the destroyers of the monasteries demanded that God "might crush them in all their days until He finally blotted them out of the earth." Tradition goes on to insist that Brandon's family died out in the second generation, that his last two surviving sons were victims of the sweating sickness, and that his granddaughter, Lady Jane Grey, met her death upon the scaffold.

MR. ROBERT A. WOODS has been widely and favorably known for years as a practical sociologist and a worker in the social settlements of Boston and other cities. The new book, therefore, "American in Process," edited by Mr. Woods and soon to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is certain to be of great value to all who are interested in sociological problems. The work is the result of study, by experienced settlement workers, of the process of turning foreigners into Americans in the North and West Ends, the two principal immigrant districts of Boston. Here, within the last fifteen years, an Irish population has given way before a large influx of Jews, Italians, and negroes. The chief traits of the twenty or more different nationalities are analyzed, and their capacity for American citizenship estimated. The efforts on the part of the city to cope with the sanitary evils of these crowded quarters are traced and further steps suggested. There are chapters on industrial conditions, the technique of local politics, criminal tendencies, and the amusements of the people. It is a book full of intimate knowledge of its subject, for it is based upon long and intelligent study.

THE SCRIBNERS announce a new and beautiful edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's "An Inland Voyage," freely illustrated from photographs, taken especially for the purpose by Mr. James B. Carrington, of scenes along the way and mentioned in the text. It will be printed from a new setting by De Vinne.

I MUST confess to a feeling of apprehension rather than of any real literary interest in the announcement that a "new" romance by Milton is soon to make its appearance in England. The discoverer of this long-lost production by the author of "Paradise Lost" is one Rev. Walter Begley, who has given to the *British Weekly* an account of it. The title of this romance is "Nova Solyma, the Ideal City of Zion; or, Jerusalem Regained." "My aim," says Mr. Begley, "has been to gather books which are not in the British Museum or in the Bodleian Library. When traveling on the continent I always go first to the booksellers' shops and to the public libraries. I make acquaintance with the booksellers, and arrange for them to send me their catalogues. It was in this way that I came upon the Milton romance." The book, which is said to be "full of adventures by sea and land," and to include plenty of "brigands, robbers, and pirates," and "a stirring account of a pirate fight," will be published shortly in two volumes in London, and will doubtless be reproduced here. It was first published in 1648, having lain for twenty years on Milton's desk. "He began it," Mr. Begley says, "as a young student at college, continued it during his stay at Horton, but did not give it to the world until the stirring year which preceded the execution of Charles I. It has been a constant pleasure to me to note how full the book is of Milton's ideas. The passages dealing with love and jealousy could not have been written by any one except Milton. Curious light is thrown on his first love, the "Queen of the May," whom the poet saw on May morning, and whose memory never faded from his heart." While this find may be genuine enough, it may well be doubted whether it will add anything to Milton's fame. We cannot recall any discovery of this character that has been of any real value to literature, while there are several painful instances where crude and immature stuff produced by noted writers has been dug up and exposed to view, which might far better have been left to dust and oblivion. It would be a pity to see Milton's noble name attached to any weak and mawkish stuff, if he was ever capable of perpetrating anything of that kind, and no true lover of literature would be guilty of dragging such material into public view.



PROF. GEORGE E. WOODBERRY,  
The latest biographer of  
Hawthorne.

IT WAS by no means a happy chance that led to the selection of Professor George E. Woodberry as the biographer of Hawthorne, the latest addition to the "American Men of Letters" series, but, rather, a happy though deliberate choice, for Professor Woodberry's known tastes and tendencies and his range of literary service are such as to qualify him in a special and emphatic sense for the work of writing the life story of America's first and greatest romancist. That he has accomplished the task worthily and met every just expectation, all the world may now judge. Professor Woodberry had the one qualification, among others, for this particular work, of being a New Englander himself by birth and education and familiar from childhood with the scenes, traditions, and associations of the places wherein Hawthorne lived and moved. He made his *entrée* into literature while yet an undergraduate at Harvard as a contributor to the *Atlantic*, then edited by Mr. Howells. It was a poem first, and after that a series of book reviews which were continued after the magazine came under the charge of Mr. Aldrich. It was not, however, until the biography of Poe appeared, in 1885, that Professor Woodberry gained general recognition in the world of letters as a writer of unusual gifts. And the Poe biography, as he himself confesses, came to him by mere chance and was started practically as a piece of "hack work." But the subject grew upon him as he studied and worked upon it; his sympathies were aroused at the gross and manifest injustices that had been done to Poe's memory and reputation, and the result was the work which has righted the wrongs and led the world to a more just estimate and more generous appreciation of the service rendered by the brilliant but ill-fated author of some of the finest short stories and sweetest lyrics in the English tongue. It also brought deserved and enduring fame to the biographer himself, a fame which must surely be enhanced by his latest achievement in the same department of literature. Professor Woodberry has held the chair of literature at Columbia University for the past eleven years, and between his duties in that institution and his numerous literary engagements is one of the busiest of busy men, but never too much occupied to be courteous to all comers and a delightful companion in a favored circle of chosen friends.

THE CHINESE proverb, to the effect that "something is to be learned from every book," quoted by Mr. Edward S. Morse on the opening page of his volume, "Glimpses of China and Chinese Homes" (Little, Brown & Co.), holds good in regard to this work itself, wherein not one thing only, but many that are worth knowing, may be learned. We have had almost a surfeit of books on China since the Boxer affair brought that far-off land into such unhappy prominence before the world, but since Mr. Morse devotes himself almost wholly to the domestic side of Chinese life he finds much to describe which is fresh and interesting to Occidental ears. The description here given of a Chinese kitchen, for example, will be a surprise to most American readers, I fancy, who are under the impression that the Chinese are neat house-keepers, whatever their other failings may be. But in all the kitchens that Mr. Morse saw—and he seems to have penetrated into many—"clutter and dirt had the upper hand." These rooms are chairless, floorless, matless—less, in brief, almost everything that ought to be in a kitchen, plus almost everything that ought not to be there. "The dirt, too," says Mr. Morse, "was not ordinary clean dirt, but what appeared to be pathogenic dirt," all of which confirms us in the determination never to accept an invitation to dine in China until a wave of kitchen reform has swept over that benighted land.

THE FIELD of private finance is a fertile though, till recently, an almost neglected one. The work of producing a literature in this virgin soil was some years ago undertaken by Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland in co-operation with Dr. Edward S. Meade. The book which bears this title, "Funds and Their Uses," is the first of a series, and the Appletons will soon publish it. Dr. Cleveland is its author. Its purpose is to give a preliminary survey, to mark out the ground, and establish lines for future development. Looking upon the subject as one which has to do with the getting and spending of funds for private enterprise, the materials are grouped around three central ideals, viz.: (1) What are Funds? (2) How Funds Are Obtained; and (3) Institutions and Agents Employed in Funding Operations. The chapters are replete with engravings of the financial instruments discussed. In obtaining illustrations of notes, drafts, documents, bills, private and corporate bonds, trust agreements, and so forth, actual bills and securities on the market have been largely used. Over one hundred and fifty exhibits are employed to illustrate the text.





MRS. ROBERT OSBORN, WHOSE "PLAY HOUSE FOR POLITE PEOPLE" HAS PROVED A SUCCESSFUL NOVELTY.—McIntosh.



MISS BLANCHE RING, WHO IS THE LIFE OF "TOMMY ROT," AND WHOSE POPULAR SONGS HAVE MADE A HIT.—McIntosh.



MABELLE GILMAN, WHO MAKES HER DEBUT AS A STAR IN "THE MOCKING-BIRD," AT THE BLJOU.—McIntosh.



PETITE AND PIQUANT MINNIE ASHLEY AS SHE APPEARS IN "A COUNTRY GIRL," AT DALY'S.—McIntosh.



WILLIAM NORRIS AND MINNIE ASHLEY, WHO BOTH SCORE HITS IN "A COUNTRY GIRL."—McIntosh.



MRS. FISKE, WHO APPEARS IN PAUL HEYSE'S POWERFUL DRAMA, "MARY OF MAGDALA," AT THE MANHATTAN.—Sarony.



THE DOUBLE SEXTET IN "TOMMY ROT," WHICH DISCLOSES SOME BEAUTIFUL GIRLS AND ALLURING COSTUMES.—Byron.

### LATEST THEATRICALS IN NEW YORK.

NEW PLAYS, AND SOME OF THE BEAUTIFUL WOMEN WHO ARE MAKING THEM SUCCESSFUL.

See page 464.



# In the World of Sports

## HARVARD'S LOSS OF THE ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP—DISPUTES BETWEEN FOOTBALL MEN—UNLUCKY TURF MAGNATES



THOMAS LEONARD SHEVLIN, World's champion twelve-pound hammer-thrower, first freshman chosen on Yale's new eleven.—Sedgwick.

WILL SCHICK CASE CAUSE TROUBLE?—The recent disqualification of W. A. Schick, of Harvard, by the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association seems destined to cause more or less hostile feeling between Yale and Harvard. The question of Schick's eligibility to compete in the college athletic championships proved to be one of the hardest nuts the youthful rule-makers have been called on to crack. The decision takes the athletic championship away from Harvard and gives the laurels to Yale. As Schick finished second in both the 100- and 220-yard runs, his disqualification deprives Harvard of six points and adds two to Yale's score, making the totals: Yale, 32; Harvard, 28; Princeton, 27; the closest actual finish in many years. The Cornell delegate cast the deciding vote in favor of Yale. If the question had been left to the Amateur Athletic Union to settle, Schick never would have been disqualified, for according to all athletic precedents the Harvard man, when he competed in the Diocesan games at Holyoke in 1900 and in Fitchburg a year later, took part in closed games, which apparently should not have counted against him. Incidents seem to require changes in the present order of things. While Schick competed under protest, he should not have been allowed to take part if he had been guilty of breaking any of the athletic rules. The question of what constitutes a closed game could have been settled definitely before the championship contests. The average Harvard man feels disgruntled over losing athletic honors so late in the day, while the Yale men do not take much satisfaction in winning premier athletic honors through a technicality.

GRIDIRON HEROES SQUABBLE.—It is deplorable that squabbles should take place between the football elevens, such as occurred at Princeton on the eve of the starting of the battle between Columbia and the Tigers. The Columbia forces charged professionalism against Captain Davis, of the Princeton team, and the Tigers made similar charges against three of the Columbia team. Such conduct is unsportsmanlike in the extreme. Charges of ineligibility and semi-professionalism have been entirely too frequent in college sport during recent years. There have been cases where ineligible men and professionals have been played on teams knowingly, but the cases have been extremely rare. It is cruel, however, to stain a young athlete's name with suspicion needlessly. The poor showing of the Pennsylvania and Columbia teams this year is not a surprise to those who have watched closely the preliminary work of the teams. Brown's improvement in the game is one of the noteworthy happenings of the season. Cornell tumbled just when she thought she had a good team, the Indians giving the check. Princeton established her station by her trouncing of Columbia, which she did so thoroughly as to leave no doubt of the strength of the Nassau eleven. While Yale did better against Brown than did Harvard, those who saw both games do not place much reliance on the fact that Yale scored the greater number of points. As the situation looks at this writing, Yale men feel reasonably sure of defeating Harvard, while the followers of the crimson hold that they have a much better chance to lower the colors of the sons of Old Eli than the latter will admit. Those who have watched the work of Carl Marshall, Harvard's stocky little quarter-back, think that he is the best quarter-back seen in years.

POOR LUCK OF TURF MAGNATES.—William C. Whitney, August Belmont, and James R. Keene are the real rulers of racing in this country. Yet with all of their money and turf power it is a significant fact that all

three men have been woefully unsuccessful on the running turf this year. Mr. Whitney's stable went all to pieces early in the season, and Mr. Belmont's thoroughbreds have not come up to expectations. The Keene horses have also done poorly. While Mr. Belmont, the president of the Jockey Club, has shown no disposition to race abroad, the extensive arrangements being made by Messrs. Whitney and Keene show that these two expect to cut quite a figure on the English turf next season. Mr. Keene has shipped many promising youngsters already, and more will follow later on. By getting the services of Matthew Allen, Mr. Keene will have a trainer abroad, the equal of the best of them. Lyne, the jockey who will ride abroad for Mr. Keene next season at a salary of \$20,000 a year, became prominent at a bound this year. Lyne is, however, a big boy, and he looks as if he will have trouble in the near future in keeping down to riding weight. Still the weights are higher in England, which will help him. Mr. Keene contemplates an elaborate campaign abroad, and every American will wish him well.

BASEBALL WORM TURNS.—The club owners of the powerful baseball leagues have for so long used the members of minor associations throughout the country merely for cat-paws that it looks like just retribution when the

### GOLF NOT LOSING FAVOR.

—In every branch of sport a time arrives when the unbelievers have their inning. At present golf is the target for the shafts of the faddists, but the grand game of the Scots will not be injured. The faddists have been pretty effectively weeded out of golf, and it is better for the game that such is the case. It is equally true that the enthusiasts love the game better and the attendance at the various links is as great as ever. There may not be as many open competitions, nor as many scores turned in, but the games are played just the same. There is a strong probability that Harry Vardon and James Braid, the latter from Rumbold, near London, will visit the United States next season. The rush of the fashionable folk to the South has already begun, and in the baggage will be noticed golf paraphernalia for both men and women.

CRICKETERS TO GO ABROAD.—It is the intention of the committee in charge of selecting the players that the cricket team to go abroad from this country next spring should consist entirely of Philadelphia cricketers. There are some fine players in New York, Boston, and Ottawa, and an American team made up of the best selected players in this country would not only make a better showing on the field, but their reception in England would be more hearty and the general interest in the contests would be greater on both sides of the Atlantic. The "Gentlemen of Philadelphia" sounds all right, but "Gentlemen of America" would sound better.

THE FIGHT IN THE L. A. W.—There is a delightful little controversy in the New York division of the League of American Wheelmen, and if the same dispute could be injected into national affairs of the organization the grand old wheelmen's body might be brought back to life. There will be a few personalities, but even that is better than dying of dry rot, as the league has been doing during the last two years. There is plenty of work for this organization to do, but the present officials seem to think work unnecessary.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

### Sporting Queries Answered.

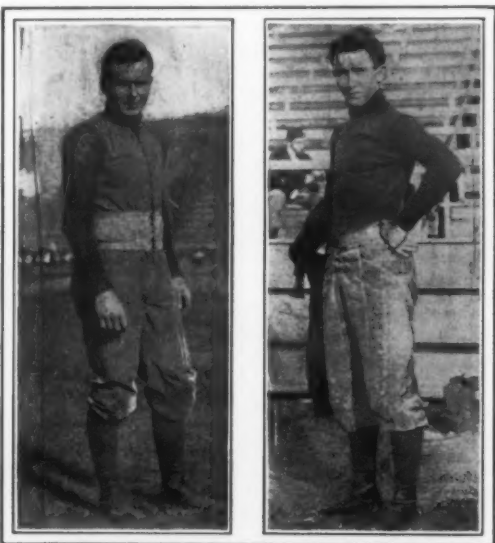
G. K. A., BOSTON.—Maxey Long is the only athlete who has ever covered a quarter of a mile in 47 seconds. He did it at Guttenburg, N. J., two years ago, and the record has never been questioned. M. E. R., ST. LOUIS.—There is little chance that Hermis, the three-year-old champion of the East, will meet McChesney, the Western crack this year. Mr. Bell will not send Hermis West and it is too late for a race in the East. G. E. S.

### Children's Home.

A WELL RUN PLACE.

At a children's home in Fort Wayne, Ind., they have entirely abandoned coffee because of the bad effect of it. Mrs. M. B. Gorsline, who is the matron, is meeting with grand success. She was compelled four years ago to discontinue the use of coffee and after making several experiments concluded that Postum filled the bill and has used it ever since.

She has charge of a family of children numbering from 22 to 30 and writes us, "I give Postum Coffee freely, using no coffee at all. The children are always well; we have had no sickness for two years, except such as they contract at school, like whooping cough, measles, etc. No bilious attacks, no fevers, no skin diseases. The children are all plump and in good condition. Clear complexions, no sallowness or muddy looking faces, such as result from the use of coffee. We always make Postum strictly according to directions and it gives pleasure and health to all."



MALCOLM FARMER, Half-back and full-back of Yale varsity eleven.—Sedgwick.

FOSTER HARRY ROCKWELL, Promising candidate for 'varsity' quarter-back at Yale.—Sedgwick.

smaller leagues get together and practically repudiate the big fellows. The bringing together of all of the minor leagues was one of the cleverest things that P. T. Powers ever did. Together they are a power in the baseball world. Previous to consolidation they were mere puppets in the hands of the wealthier club owners of the big leagues. Now the little fellows tell the National and American leagues to settle their fight between themselves. After they have done this, and are willing to let in the minor league on equal representation, they will be ready to talk about a new national agreement.

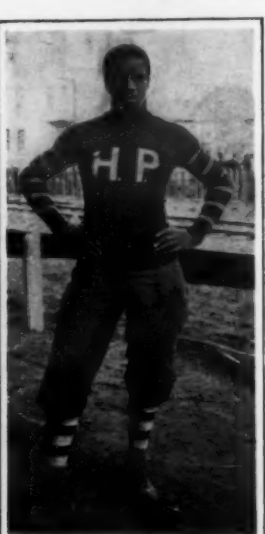
SIR THOMAS AND THE CUP.—Sir Thomas Lipton's third challenge for the America's Cup is welcome and he himself will be greeted most cordially when he arrives with his new boat, *Shamrock III*. Some pessimists are inclined to believe that international contests of this kind engender bad feeling between the two nations, and that the contests should not occur oftener than once in five years. That is all "tommyrot," as the popular expression goes, for every race in which we have engaged with Sir Thomas Lipton has done much to cement the friendship existing between Great Britain and the United States. If he should be lucky enough to "lift" the cup in 1903, there are many Americans who are good enough sportsmen to say "he fought fairly and won it fairly."



E. P. KINNEY, Yale's right-guard, member of the freshman class.—Sedgwick.



FIELD COACH SWAN INSTRUCTING YALE BACKS. Swan in uniform behind the backs; Coach Ely, in citizen's clothes, at left; Winslow, quarter-back, taking ball; Chadwick, left half-back; Ward, right half-back; Farmer, full-back.—Sedgwick.



STAR COLORED PITCHER and left half-back at Hyde Park, Chicago.—Smallwood.



# Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**DISTANCE** LENDS enchantment only to an enchanting view. The disagreeable is never materially improved by distance. The farther we get away from Wall Street the worse the speculative conditions appear. While brokers anxious for business, and stock gamblers eager for victims, continue to predict lower money and higher stocks, the conservative, experienced bankers abroad, with their strong boxes full of American bills which they have discounted, continue to declare that money must be higher until the stock market undergoes a decided and general liquidation. They feel, as one writer expresses it, that "the speculative account in the United States is so large and the financial magnates have committed themselves to such schemes that all concerned are considerably at the mercy of accidents."

Our perambulating and loquacious Secretary of the Treasury, who had been dividing his time between Wall Street and the stump, did his best to relieve the strain on the money market and to help make conditions easier all around before election day. There was no concealment of a fear on the part of many observant financiers that the election might indicate a popular demand for a change, and be the first evidence of an uprising against not only illegal trusts and monopolies, but against lawful and reputable corporate enterprises, railways and industrials included. Dealing with such a mercurial people as ours, it is easy to understand the reason for this apprehension on the part of leading investors, many of whom had absolutely taken themselves out of the market until they saw which way the wind blew on election day.

The relief that Secretary Shaw has extended to the money market has not materialized to any extent at this writing. Call money has fluctuated and declined, but time loans are still grudgingly granted and only at stiff rates. The banks, with their customary shrewdness, are doing their best to accommodate manufacturers and the merchants, upon whose success a continuation of prosperous conditions so largely depends, and are curtailing banking loans to speculators on Wall Street, and thus compelling liquidation of many lightly-margined accounts. The fear of gold exports shortly on the maturity abroad of large American loans, also leads to apprehension, and the resumption of anthracite mining is a prospective call for much more money for the resumption of a business which has been so long suspended.

The lack of confidence abroad in our financial conditions is a very serious matter, because, as this distrust continues to grow, the accommodations which our great borrowers have been having from banking houses of Berlin, London, and Paris will necessarily be restricted. If we should be called upon to liquidate accounts by the exportation of a considerable amount of gold, at a time when our surplus reserves in all the bank-reserve cities are abnormally low, and when money all over the country is in increasing demand, a situation of some gravity would inevitably result. The first appeals for relief which were made to Secretary Shaw came from New York. We were told that they were caused by the speculative fever of Wall Street. I pointed out at the time that this fever was all-pervading. The justification of that assertion is found in the fact that all our large cities are now seeking relief at the secretary's hands.

The plain fact is that during the past ten years stocks have had an enormous advance, ranging from 150 to 500 per cent. It may be true that the depression of 1893 carried many railway shares far below their intrinsic value, but a rise of several hundred per cent. has certainly carried most of them far beyond their real worth. A loss of confidence in 1893 was responsible for the decline at that time. Suppose the public should lose confidence in the market with the present extraordinary range of prices. What would happen? Would not a repetition of the experience of 1893 be quite natural? But it is said that the rate of

interest is so much lower than it was ten years ago, that a new valuation has been placed upon securities. This is not true. Money was quite as cheap ten years ago as it is now, and call money decidedly cheaper.

Stocks are on a fictitious basis of valuation whenever they realize in dividends no more than the rate of interest paid by the savings banks, and that is the condition of many of our securities to-day. These high prices are the stumbling block in the way of the liquidation of our heavy indebtedness abroad. If stocks were cheap we could sell them to foreigners to pay a part of our obligation. Instead of this, we are ourselves buying foreign bonds, or have been until of late. While our indebtedness abroad must be met, we are adding to it by increasing our importations, especially of iron and steel. A company in Germany recently announced the receipt of one order from America for 40,000 tons of steel rails, and the rapid growth of our imports of iron and steel from England and Belgium, as well as Germany, is attracting much attention.

In the height of the boom we were told that because of a gentleman's agreement between railways, rates would be maintained hereafter and larger dividends would consequently be paid by the railways. I said at the time that peace between the competitive and contending railway interests of this country could not easily be established. Here we have the Wabash fighting to get into the Pennsylvania's territory; the Chicago Great Western a thorn in the side of competing trunk lines, and Moffat's New Denver and Northwestern and Pacific Railway building its line between Denver and Salt Lake City and becoming a factor of strife in a field where competition had been supposed to be closed.

Stock brokers are predicting another year of boundless activity ahead. They fail to see the signs of the times in the organization of the telegraphers, the expressmen, and other workers in various unorganized industries, for no other purpose than to demand increased pay and shorter hours. While this sort of thing is going on all over the United States, the London chamber of commerce points out that wages in England, for the first time since 1895, are now declining, the computed amount of the reductions during the past year being eight times more than the total reductions recorded in the previous eight years—this in a country which is among the foremost industrial nations in the world, but with wages scarcely half what they are in the United States. Plasterers of New York, I understand, receive from \$4.50 to \$5 a day. The English plasterer receives \$2, while the English bricklayer, mason, carpenter, and plumber, receives only \$10.50 a week, engineers \$9.50, moulders \$9.75, and cabinet-makers \$11.50. It is well that the American workingman should think of these things and realize that he is a good deal better off than his brother workingman across the ocean, and that the protective tariff laws are mainly responsible for the difference.

"B." Washington: The firm has a fair rating and good standing.

"R." Auburn: I do not recommend either of the propositions. Better leave them alone.

"W." Cleveland: I would not sell at present. The new combination ought to be helpful, if what I hear about it is true.

"R." Auburn: Have made inquiries regarding the Vera Brandenburg Mining stocks and the Thunder Mountain proposition unfavorable.

"S." Grand Rapids: There are several companies bearing the name to which you refer. Please give me the home office and the name of the president.

"A." Baltimore: If the money were mine I would not bury it where it would not be easy to get at it in an emergency. There will be bargains in Wall Street before long.

"E." Buffalo: The capitalization of the Western Mines Company is very large, considering the character of the placer mine it owns and the amount of improvements the prospectus reports.

"C." Washington: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. This will give you also a preference in the mailing of the paper, as the preferred list is the first to go out of the office.

"Lamb." Philadelphia: (1) I have referred several times to the suits brought by customers against the party. He has no rating. (2) I do not believe in the copper property. (3) The mining proposition is highly speculative.

"S." Germantown, Penn.: I regard Clover Leaf 4s, around 80, and the Mexican National 4s, around 76, both as fairly good speculative investments. The former is preferable because of the uncertainty attending all Mexican investments.

"D." Philadelphia: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. Thank you for your compliment. If monetary conditions continue as they are, lower prices may be anticipated before the holidays, but I do not advise short sales because of the control that large interests still exert in certain directions.

"H." Minneapolis: You are evidently regarded as an easy mark. After two such experiences as you have had, the third ought to settle you for all time against such an absurd proposition as a chance to triple your capital in twenty days. How many warnings against these Wall Street sharps

must I print before my readers will come to their senses?

"M. D." Saugerties, N. Y.: (1) There is always risk about such deposits with any concern. (2) Can learn of none. (3) Not quoted on the curb and not sold on the regular exchanges. (4) I doubt it. (5) No. (6) I should have to report doubtful on every one of the propositions to which you refer. Unless you are a subscriber at the home office at full rates, you are not entitled to a place on my preferred list.

"D." Reading, Penn.: (1) The suit against the American Iron and Steel Company asks that it be enjoined from declaring further dividends until the impairment of its capital be made good. It is averred that there were no earnings out of which the recent dividends on the common could have been declared. (2) The surplus of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company for the nine months ended October 1st was over three times the entire surplus of last year.

"C." Kansas City: (1) The decrease in the earnings of the Atchison indicates that the high-water mark in railroad earnings has probably been reached. The earnings of Erie for September decreased nearly \$150,000 net. (2) The net earnings of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western last year showed an increase of about \$35,000, but the percentage of operating expenses was very generous. (3) The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's situation is too intricate for an outsider to meddle with.

"F." Jacksonville, Fla.: (1) I would not sacrifice my Greene Consolidated. Strong interests are apparently securing control. The proceeds of new issue ought to pay off a good part of the floating debt. I cannot speak with knowledge of its affairs, as the recent annual report is far from being complete. (2) The discontinuance of dividends by several leading copper properties and the reduction of dividends by others will probably make easier the plan of the Amalgamated Copper kings to secure control of the copper output in due season.

"S." Albany: The condition of the copper stocks generally is such that the chances for an improvement in the outlook, if prosperous conditions generally continue, are better than the prospects of a further serious decline. If you can hold indefinitely, the time will probably come when you can do better with it. I would not sacrifice on a declining market, after the decline has been severe. In four cases out of five, it is wiser to buy additional stock on the lowest tide and by this "evening up" process, finally get out whole on the first substantial rise. Of course the property is so purely speculative that I cannot treat it from the investment standpoint.

"Anxious." Battle Creek, Mich.: (1) There is no doubt that anxiety is felt regarding the physical condition of President Schwab, of the United States Steel Corporation. If, for any reason, he should sacrifice his large holdings in that company, it might lead to serious liquidation. (2) The report is renewed that the Toledo, St. Louis and Western's control has fallen, at least partly, into the hands of the Vanderbilts. This may signalize the end of the advance in the stock. (3) I have no doubt that some day the Amalgamated Copper Company will come to terms with Heine, their bitterest opponent in Montana. It is only a question of price.

"Iron." New Orleans. (1) I am inclined to believe that the iron and steel industry will not be as profitable for several years to come as it has been during the past few years. So good an authority as the *Iron Age* intimates that the crest of the wave of prosperity has passed. (2) The decision against the steel trust merger is on a technicality, which, it is said, will be easily overcome. (3) The report of Reading, showing a deficit for September of \$640,000, reveals how hard the strike has hit the coal stocks. (4) There are evidences that the bear sentiment on the stock exchange is growing. Some of the bull leaders are beginning to change their tactics.

Continued on following page.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

### IMPORTANT TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.  
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.  
NO. 57 CHAMBERS ST. (STEWART BUILDING)  
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1902

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1902 have not been paid before the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes, at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner Bay and 8th Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by sections 916 and 918 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the *City Record* of October 14 to 27, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named streets and avenue, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D WARD, SECTION 9, LANE OPENING AND EXTENDING, BETWEEN MOTT AVENUE AND WALTON AVENUE, from East 150th Street to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Confirmed July 23, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

23D WARD, SECTIONS 9 AND 10, ELTON AVENUE WIDENING, between East 161st Street and East 162d Street. Confirmed July 15, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

23D WARD, SECTION 10, HEWITT PLACE OPENING, from Leggett Avenue (East 156th Street) to Westchester Avenue. Confirmed August 4, 1902; entered October 13, 1902. MANHATTAN STREET OPENING, from Garrison Avenue (Mott Avenue) to the United States bulkhead line of the East River. Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 10 AND 11, LONGFELLOW STREET EXTENDING, from the north line of the L. S. Samuel property to Woodruff Street. Confirmed July 16, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, EAST 181ST STREET OPENING, from Aqueduct Avenue to Webster Avenue. Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12, EAST 196TH STREET OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Marion Avenue. Confirmed July 8, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 13, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the *City Record* of October 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 10 AND 11, EAST 174TH STREET OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Park Avenue (Vanderbilt Avenue West). Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 17, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the *City Record* of October 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

12TH WARD, SECTION 7, 131ST STREET PAVING, from Amsterdam Avenue to Convent Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the *City Record* of October 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 12, WOODLAWN ROAD SEWER, from Bainbridge Avenue to East 210th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the *CITY RECORD* of October 24 to November 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, MONROE AVENUE OPENING, from Claremont Park to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse. Confirmed July 10, 1902; entered October 23, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 23, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the *CITY RECORD* of October 30 to November 13, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 9, EAST 162d STREET OPENING, from Teller Avenue to Park Avenue, West. Confirmed August 12, 1902; entered October 29, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 12 AND 13, WEST 232D STREET OPENING, from Riverdale Avenue to Broadway. Confirmed August 8, 1902; entered October 29, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 30, 1902.

## New York City 3½% GOLD EXEMPT BONDS

\$6,500,000 Payable Nov., 1952

\$1,000,000 Payable Nov., 1942

TO BE SOLD TUESDAY, NOV. 11, 1902

Send bids in a sealed envelope enclosed in the addressed envelope. Two per cent. of par value bid for, in cash or certified check on State or National bank of New York City, must accompany bid. This deposit will be returned day of sale to unsuccessful bidders if called for. For fuller information see "City Record," or address

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller City of New York  
280 Broadway, NEW YORK



## Life-insurance Suggestions

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

THE STABILITY and permanency for all time of the Prudential Insurance Company has been guaranteed most effectively by the steps taken by President Dryden and his associates in the management of this prosperous and growing institution. The capital of the Fidelity Trust Company, one of the strongest financial institutions in the country, is to be increased from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000, making its surplus \$13,000,000, besides its undivided profits. Of this new stock, sufficient will be taken by the Prudential to give it, in connection with its present holdings, the control of the Fidelity Trust Company. A large part of the remainder of the Fidelity's stock is to be taken by the Equitable Life, one of the greatest of our great insurance associations. This connection will add materially to the increasing business of the Fidelity. The money received from the sale of the Fidelity's new stock is to be used by it in the acquisition of a controlling interest in the entire capital stock of the Prudential Insurance Company. This absolutely safeguards the interests of the Prudential's four and a half million of policy holders, as it fixes the control of the company for the future, regardless of any changes that may be caused by death or otherwise, in the management. Concentration of stock in the hands of strong owners, is the method that has been so successfully pursued by all the greatest corporations, and it has always accomplished the desired results. A large majority of the stockholders of the Prudential have contracted to sell their holdings, or as much as may be necessary, to the Fidelity, on or before May 1st, next, at \$600 for every hundred dollars of par value of the Prudential stock. This offer is open to every stockholder of the Prudential, and its very general acceptance is anticipated. While by this arrangement the Prudential will control the Fidelity, and, on the other hand, the Fidelity will own a majority of the Prudential stock, the latter will forever be the dominant factor, as of course it should be. Perhaps the happiest outcome of this

combination of capital and brains is the continuance of the present excellent management of the Prudential, both in its home office and in the field.

The significance of this coalition of interests between the Prudential and the Equitable insurance organizations and the Fidelity Trust Company must not be misunderstood. It does not signify that the Equitable in any way assumes control of the Prudential, or even shares in its management. The disassociation is as complete as it ever has been. The change simply indicates that some of the leading stockholders of the Equitable have availed themselves of a rare opportunity to obtain a good investment by the purchase of the Fidelity's shares.

"Premium," New York: Anonymous communications not answered.

"B," South Bend, Ind.: I would prefer the New York Life to the company you mention.

"S. J. F.," Meriden, Conn.: If you would write a letter of inquiry to the presidents of New York insurance companies, I have no doubt that if the missing policy could be traced you would hear from it.

"L.," Beaumont, Tex.: I doubt if you can get a better proposition than has been made you by the Mutual and the New York Life, embodying the annuity feature, which you say they have offered you. In such matters, companies are to be commended for their conservatism. It is the best guarantee of their careful management. They are not only safeguarding their interests, but also those of their stockholders.

"Herman," Asheville, N. C.: The case of Crosby against the Mutual Reserve was heard before Justice Truax, New York City. The question had never been passed upon in this State. The

Federal courts and the courts of Georgia and Virginia, I am told, sustained the right of the association to increase its assessments. An inquiry of Justice Charles H. Truax, Supreme Court, First District, New York, might be made by you direct. The Mutual Reserve is now operating as an old-line company. How well it is succeeding its annual report will help to disclose. I have had many complaints similar to yours.

### The Hermit.

#### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"M.," Oshkosh: I am unable to find a report of the earnings of the American Asbestos Company and do not recommend the purchase.

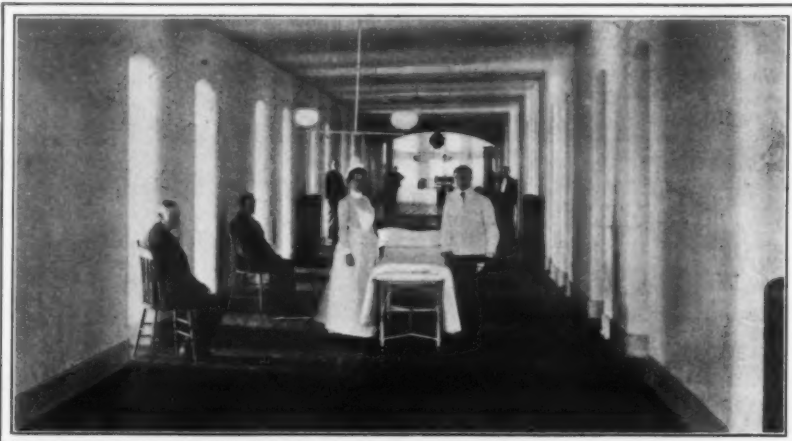
"C.," Marblehead: That is the way that a great many look at it, but it is too treacherous a market for any one to speculate in who is not on the ground and familiar with the situation.

"G.," Denver: The projected great steel plant of J. J. Hill at Great Falls, Mont., will be the first of its character between Denver and San Francisco. Evidently the United States Steel Corporation is not to have a monopoly of the business.

"S.," Indianapolis: (1) Neither stands high. (2) Yes, it is a good district, but the proposition you speak of proposes simply to speculate with your money; not to invest it. (3) The shares in the good mines in that country are not being hawked around for sale.

"Ottawa": (1) I should think you might be able to sell without loss if money conditions improve, but I would not hold it for too much of a profit. (2) All the coal concerns shares are more in favor, especially the bituminous, since the recent demand for that quality of coal. I am not, however, advising purchases in such an unsettled market.

"M.," Hiawatha: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I do not advise the purchases at present. The entire market must get down to a lower plane. (2) I have always advised against intrusting funds to strangers, with such risks. I doubt if you are able to do much except to bring suit. That might hardly pay.



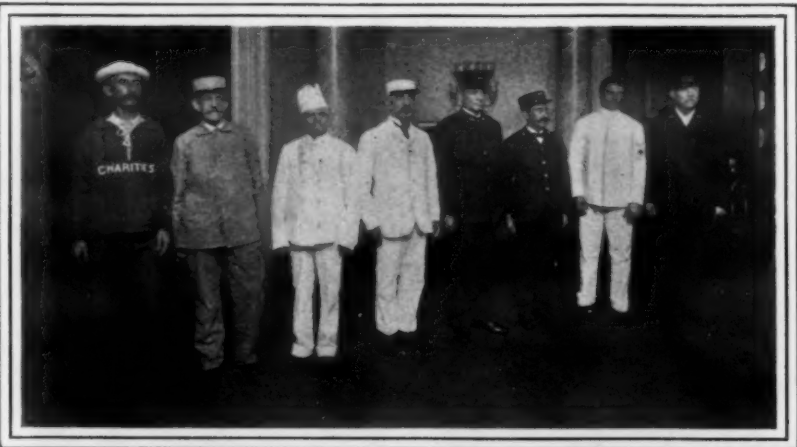
LIGHT AND AIRY CONSUMPTIVES' WARD ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—SIDE ROOMS HAVE NO DOORS. Lucky.

## Better Care for the Consumptives

THE MOVEMENT to prevent consumption by removing the conditions which breed the disease has acquired a strong momentum in New York City during the last year. Charitable organizations have co-operated with the city in making a study of the best methods to be followed. The reform has taken effect in the institutions for the city's poor on Blackwell's Island in the reconstruction and improvement of the ward for consumptives, under the direction of Mr. Homer Folks, Commissioner of Charities. As absolute cleanliness is the chief necessity in a surgical operation, so it is the greatest enemy of consumption. The reconstructed part of the city ward for consumptive patients presents the least possible opportunity for the accumulation of germs. In the building devoted to these charges of the city are several floors, each containing a long, broad hall, with smaller rooms opening into it from the sides. The unusual feature of the construction is that

these side rooms have no doors and the openings into the main hall are broad and without a frame of any sort. This unique construction, as illustrated in the photograph, removes one breeding-place of germs. The ward is bare of furniture, with the exception of the necessary slender iron beds and a few tables and chairs. The floors and all furniture are kept spotlessly clean.

Another reform which has been introduced by the new commissioner is in dressing in neat and serviceable uniform all the attendants and officers employed in the Department of Charities. This not only improves the appearance of the institution, but is conducive to the best discipline. The department provides at its own expense uniforms for all employees receiving salaries of not more than fifteen dollars a month. Others buy their own uniforms. Hitherto the matter of uniforming has been most irregular, most of the employees dressing as they pleased.



UNIFORMS OF DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES EMPLOYEES.

Reading from left to right—1. Deckhands. 2. Mechanics, stokers, gardeners, and laborers. 3. Kitchen and dining-room men. 4. Orderlies and hospital helpers. 5. Hall men, watchmen, orderlies, and drivers. 6. Clerks, supervisors, mates, and engine-men. 7. House staff and apothecaries. 8. Superintendents, stewards, pilots, and chief engineers.

#### FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

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INCORPORATED 1885

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SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$1,200,000

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Allowing Interest.

Rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Burglar-Proof

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FRANK K. HIPPLE, President.

Seventeen Cents per year for One Thousand Dollars of Life Insurance for Fifteen Years. This is the record of Policy No. 43964, maturing July 5th, 1901. Particulars free on request.

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921-3-5 Chestnut St., Philada.

### I Can Sell Your Real Estate

no matter where it is. Send description, state price and learn how. Est. '94. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. W. M. Ostrander, 1739 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia

"W.," Steubenville, O. I do not recommend the stock of the Arnold racing concern. It is bad enough to gamble on the Stock Exchange. Leave the races alone. Bear in mind that the man who deals with gamblers always works at a disadvantage. That is why, as far as possible, I prefer to make recommendations only to those who seek investments.

Continued on following page.

#### FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

Our Book, "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets,"

as well as fluctuation reports, issued to persons interested in the subject.

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Can be had by calling at our offices or by addressing Statistical Department, Main Office.

OUR NEXT SERIAL, NO. 14, WILL BE DEVOTED TO A REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF

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### THUNDER MOUNTAIN

TO INVESTORS Invest in no Thunder Mountain Stock until you get my advice. I am in the center of the excitement—my advice may be valuable to you. Write to ADRIAN G. HANAUER, - Spokane, Wash.

### SEATTLE

IS HEADQUARTERS for some of the best mining investments in the world. We need a little more capital for something good and safe. Why not inquire about it, as well as some which are handled on this market. STOCKS Ellis & Hanaauer, 117 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash.

### Would You Invest

\$100.00 to make \$10,000.00? If so, BUY HIDDEN FORTUNE

Stock of Lead, South Dakota, at \$1.00 per share. Property surrounded by the mines of the Homestake Company, whose stock advanced from \$1.00 to \$100.00 per share and pays 50 cents per share monthly in dividends. Hidden Fortune should do as well. They have \$7,000,000 in sight and will be on a dividend paying basis as soon as a new mill, now building, is completed. Wonderful discovery of ore running \$3,000.00 per ton just opened. Absolutely safe, as there is over \$200 worth of gold ore in sight for every share issued.

Send for Finely Illustrated Prospectus.

HERBERT S. SHAW,

Stores 14 and 15, Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo.

References: Western Bank, Denver, Colo.  
First Nat'l Bank, "  
Internat'l Trust Co., "

#### TO INVESTORS.

MONEY invested in Sheep and Cattle in Montana is safe and pays 30 per cent. A small investment now grows into a large flock in few years. Over 500 men, women and children now have cattle and sheep on our ranches. Write for Annual Report, most interesting document. MONTANA CO-OPERATIVE RANCH CO., Great Falls, Montana.

#### BUY

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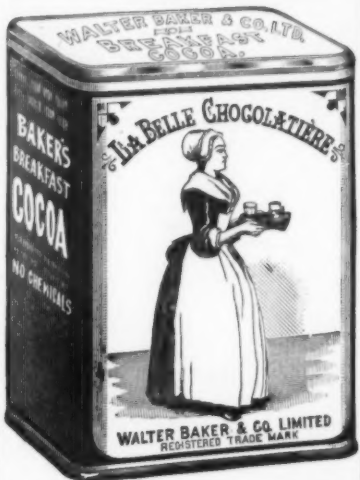
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TWO NOTABLE SIGHTS IN TEXAS—THE STATE'S ONLY TUNNEL AND ITS "PAINTED CAVE."

## Texas' Tunnel and Curious Cave

THE STATE of Texas possesses in her rocks two cavities, one partly artificial, the other natural, which are of peculiar interest. The first of these is the only railroad tunnel anywhere in the State. Formerly, and for over twelve years, the main line of the Southern Pacific, Sunset Route, ran through this passage in the rock, which is located on the bank of the Rio Grande River, near the celebrated Pecos Cañon. The tunnel was abandoned some years ago because of the dangerous condition of the bluffs under which the line was built, and the track was carried from the bank of the river, and now crosses the Pecos Cañon eight or ten miles further north.

The other hollow formation is the "Painted Cave," the opening of which is at the right of and higher up than the mouth

of the tunnel. To make the latter, a part of the cave was utilized. The remainder of the cavern, however, remains intact and forms a remarkable curiosity. The size of the entrance gives no idea of the spaciousness of the interior, which expands from the portal on either hand and rises to a lofty dome. The cave derives its name from the rude drawings of men and animals which decorate its walls, and which were undoubtedly made by Indian artists ages ago. The colors of the pictures are still almost as fresh as when they were first drawn, showing that the aborigines had knowledge of pigments of value. Owing to its distance from the railroad, the cave is now seldom visited by the ordinary tourist, but the traveler whose itinerary includes it is well repaid for the trouble he takes in getting to it.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"M." Jackson, O.: I do not advise either.

"F. S. A." Farley, Ia.: Nothing that commends it.

"C. D." Jacksonville: All the bonds you mention are gilt-edged.

"B." St. Louis: I do not regard it as a substantial investment, though it is attractive.

"C. H. S." Lynn: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list, which means also the preferred mailing list.

"M." Lilledoun, N. C.: A slump in the stock market usually acts in a depressing way upon all speculative commodities.

"F." Lowell, Mass.: At present keep out of the market. Watch for a decided slump and then buy any substantial dividend-payer.

"M." Sioux Falls, S. D.: I see nothing in the statement of the California King to warrant the belief that it is a much better mining proposition than many others. The fact that an ex-United States Senator is connected with it counts for little.

"S." Brooklyn: A dispatch to Prof. E. D. Treadwell, from Prescott, Ariz., reads as follows: "Five feet or three hundred level iron Queen. Seven feet two hundred level East. Better and bigger than ever."

"M. E." Boston: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) Wisconsin Central may be of considerable value to a larger road some of these days. Its business is developing and the property is being improved. (2) I am not so favorably disposed to Copper Range at present.

"A." San Francisco: The reorganized railroads, such as the Atchison, Union Pacific, and so on, have had a good deal of the over-capitalization squeezed out of them, but some of it is being put back again. The growth of the country is building up these properties in a substantial way. I still have faith in the Union Pacific Convertibles.

"M." New London, Conn.: (1) The introductory note at the head of this column explains the meaning of my "preferred list." (2) Kansas City Southern 3 per cent. bonds, around 70, offer a good investment. I think well of the Oregon Short Line collateral 4s and the Chicago and Alton 3½s.

(3) I would sell them when you have a profit. (4) Henry Claws & Co. are in good standing.

"G." Cincinnati: (1) The fact that Western Union has paid dividends continuously for so many years gives it favor, though its capital represents a great deal more than the cost of construction and equipment. It is a fairly good speculation, not a first-class investment. It is hardly expected that there will be a rise in the market, excepting in a few specialties, within the year. (2) I am not favorably disposed to Mexican Central.

"L." Baton Rouge: Do not regard American District Telegraph stock as an investment, but the capital is small and it is in the hands of those who can materially advance it if they choose.

(2) Chile preferred, between 90 and par, sells higher than most preferred industrials. The common has been advanced because of the increase of the dividends to 1 per cent. a month. (3) No. Everything depends upon market conditions.

"A." Detroit: The difficulty in which the New

For coughs and colds, the best remedy is Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Advice to Mothers: MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

The Sohmer Piano is so honestly made that continuous severe use will not impair its splendid qualities of tone and action.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

England Gas and Coke Company is involved with the Dominion Coal Company is over the contract between the two companies, the latter claiming that Mr. Whitney, as president of both, made a contract binding the Dominion Coal Company to deliver coal to the New England Gas and Coke Company at an inequitable price. The recent advance in coal would make this contract of great value to the New England Company if it were upheld by the courts.

"F." Hoboken: (1) I do not believe in the shares of the Jupiter Steel concern. The statement that its dividends come from the sale of patents and not from regular earnings, ought to be enough for you. (2) I do not advise the mining enterprise unless you are looking for a pure speculation.

In the long run you will be better satisfied and have more money if you stick to investments.

"Inquirer," Louisville, Ky.: (1) The revelation that Morgan's shipping trust purchased the shares of the White Star Line, on the extravagant basis of \$50,000 for each \$5,000 share, has led some of the London financiers to warn the public against subscribing to the new shares. (2) The charges against the American Bank Note Company allege that its officials are being overpaid, that information is denied to stockholders, and that unintelligible statements are issued. You can obtain further information from Louis H. Porter, 45 Broadway, New York, who represents the dissatisfied stockholders.

"Banker," Minneapolis: Money is in demand in England for precisely the same reason that it is in demand here. Never before in the history of the London Stock Exchange, has there been so much English capital tied up in unprofitable gold, silver, and diamond mining schemes. One authority estimates that one billion and a half of dollars is tied up in South African securities, and not yielding a half per cent. dividend on the capital. Every one knows how much money has gone into purely speculative enterprises, lands, mines, oil wells, and watered stock in the United States. A billion dollars will not cover it.

"Widow," Savannah, Ga.: (1) I have no hesi-

tation in saying that many of the New York City banks and trust companies' shares are selling at what seems to be very high prices, though most of them are closely held. The difficulty is that weaker institutions have profited by the advance in the shares of the strong ones. The recent sudden drop in the shares of the Trust Company of the Republic, from \$355 to about \$195 attracted general attention. (2) The promoters of industrial enterprises are not always winners. The securities of the United States Shipbuilding Corporation have dropped to a price less than that at which they were taken by some of the original subscribers. It looks as if the period of industrial inflation was about over.

New York, November 6, 1902.

JASPER.

**ED. PINAUD'S**  
LATEST MASTERPIECE  
BRISÉ EMBAUMÉE VIOLETTE  
PERFUME

THIS perfume so closely resembles the fragrance of the living violet that it is impossible to tell them apart. Smallest size original bottle containing two ounces \$4 each. Sold at first-class establishments. Write for free sample to Ed. Pinaud's Importation Office 46 E. 14th St., New York.

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**Gold Medals** For superiority of design, material, construction, workmanship and finish, "Macey" furniture received the Gold Medal—the highest award at both the Pan-American and Charleston Expositions.

**"Macey" \$32** Buys this luxurious Turkish rock-er, direct from factory. Covered with best quality machine-buffed leather.

**EXTRA QUALITY** Has genuine hair cushions, tufted back, spring rockers and ball-bearing casters. Choice of mahogany, olive-green or russet-color leather. At retail a similar chair costs \$50 to \$70.



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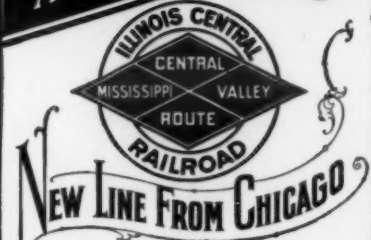
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THE LATEST SUCCESS OF THE  
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THIS LIQUEUR TAKES PRECEDENCE AT ALL FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AND CAFES AS INCOMPARABLY THE HIGHEST-GRADE CORDIAL—THE ONLY ONE MADE BY THE CARTHUSIAN MONKS OF THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE, GRENOBLE, FRANCE. NO AFTER-DINNER CORDIAL EQUALS IT IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafes.  
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PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR  
Protects Against Temperature Changes.

The Standard Sanitary Underwear for Men, Women and Children.  
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Also various Jaeger Novelties and Specialties.

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MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.  
The court—"What's all that noise?"  
Lawyer—"I've lost my hat, your Honor."  
The court—"Why, people lose whole suits here every day and don't make half as much noise."



WM BARKER CO. TROY, N.Y.  
LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS  
ARE THE BEST BUY THEM.



SEND ONE COUPON AND 10 CTS.  
FOR OUR DOLL.

## EAT COOK'S FLAKED RICE

### DON'T COOK.

1. Pour the dry flakes from the package into a colander.
2. Put a liberal amount of salt into a little boiling water.
3. Pour the boiling salted water on the rice, through the colander.
4. Drain, shake slightly, and turn out on a hot dish; serve with sugar and milk. That is all—and the rice is perfectly prepared in less than a minute.



Salt the water



Pour water through

### FOR BABY TOO.

NEW BORN INFANTS—One cup of Cook's Flaked Rice, one quart water, boil ten minutes, add a pint of milk, pinch of salt, and a very little sugar, and strain.

THREE MONTHS OLD CHILD—Use double the quantity of Cook's Flaked Rice (two cups) and do not strain.



Empty into dish

COOK'S FLAKED RICE CO.,  
1 Union Square, New York.



BEAUFORT CASTLE, A FINE SHOOTING BOX IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY MR. HENRY PHIPPS, OF NEW YORK.

## Expensive Shooting Boxes

GROUSE-SHOOTING in Scotland is a sport only for wealthy men. To rent a fairly good estate for the short season costs \$12,500. And this is only the initial expense.

Gillies and beaters, dogs and guns, all run to money. Everything is dear. That is the time of the year when the native, whether gillie or hotel keeper, merchant or yachtsman, has to make sufficient to tide him over the year. Americans rent many grouse moors and deer forests. Mr. Choate, American ambassador to England, stayed during the grouse season at Balnakerly as the guest of Mr. Whitredge.

There are extremes to be had in the Highlands. Beaufort Castle, the palatial home of Lord Lovat, of Lovat's Scouts, was let to Mr. Henry Phipps, of New York, at a high rental. A diminutive cottage attached to a small but satisfactory shooting ground rents at \$3,500 each season. Some estates consist of 60,000 acres (nearly one hundred square miles); but it is not according to size that the rent goes. Access is to be taken into account. There are parts of Scotland nearly as far in point of time from London as Russia.

The price per grouse shot sometimes works out to fifteen dollars per bird; so that a grouse moor is an expensive amusement. There is a vast amount of fatigue, too, in climbing the hills and rough surface all day, for a moor is usually anything but flat, as the name would imply. Some records have been achieved in the way of "bags." Prince Dhuleep Singh (who has just appeared in the bankruptcy court) once killed two hundred brace in one day. This season the sport was very good. A

typical bag may be given as that of Captain Rhodes, at Rannoch, in Perthshire. He and his party bagged in all ninety-four and

one-half brace of grouse, one teal, one golden plover, two hares, and five snipe.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Phipps, while at Beaufort Castle, donated, with the hearty consent of Mr. Chamberlain, \$100,000

for the relief of the destitute Boer widows and orphans, on condition that "nothing will be done which could be justly described as unfriendly to Great Britain." General Botha, in accepting the gift, expressed the gratitude of his people and promised to observe the quoted stipulation.

The generous millionaire is one of the most interesting examples of the successful American who reaches fortune through hard work from small beginnings. Before he was of age Mr. Phipps was a partner in a small steel mill in Pittsburgh, "poor and honest," as he expresses it, contributing his experience and practical knowledge for his share in the partnership. Thomas Carnegie, the elder brother of Andrew Carnegie, not long afterward became associated with Mr. Phipps, and later the younger brother himself joined the concern, building then the foundation of his splendid fortune. Mr. Phipps is extremely modest about his substantial answer to the petition of the Boers and regrets the publicity which it has given him. He retired from business a few years ago and is building a \$1,000,000 residence for himself on Fifth Avenue, this city, and also homes for his children. He is credited with a number of important acts of philanthropy.



HENRY PHIPPS,  
The American millionaire.

### A HUNTER'S GOOD LUCK.

"Did Biggs have any luck hunting lions in Africa?"  
"Yes. Great luck."  
"How?"  
"Didn't meet any lions."

### EASY TRAVELING NOW.

Smith—"Poor fellow! he has a hard time getting along, doesn't he?"  
Brown—"He did for a while, but since he started downhill he finds it comparatively easy."



Go to winterless

## California

Where roses grow outdoors at Christmas time, and there is always perfect weather.

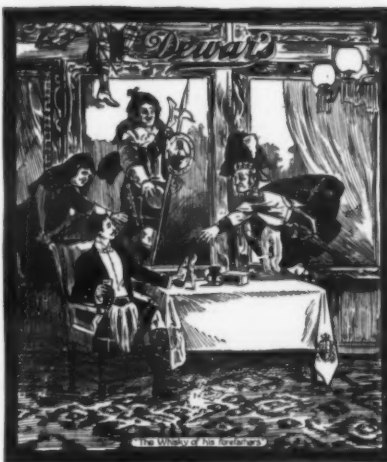
The luxurious California Limited will take you there in 2 1/4 days from Chicago.

Finest dining-car service in the world. All you could ask for in comfort, speed and scenery. Seventh season—new equipment.

Hotel accommodations at principal resorts better than ever before.

All about the California tour in our descriptive books, mailed for 10c. in stamps. Address General Passenger Office, A. T. & S. F. R'y, Chicago.

## Santa Fe



The nectar of the gods may have been a myth. Be it so—we still have the whiskey of our forefathers—DEWAR'S SCOTCH, a beverage of distilled delight, known and praised by good judges the world over.

### HE LOVES HER STILL.

"With all her faults," sighs the henpecked husband, "I love her still." Ah, some touch of the olden glamour of love has been wafted in upon his hardening heart!

The witchery of affection once again is manifesting itself.

What an inspiration! To hear him declare thus, after all that he has endured! But listen—he speaks further:

"I love her still," he sighs again. "But the trouble is she never is still."

## BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Grip, 25c. 50c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 322a.

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soap in stick form; convenience and economy in shaving.

It is the best and cheapest shaving soap.

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St. Johns River Service between Jacksonville and Sanford, Fla., and intermediate landings.

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**FASTEST MODERN STEAMSHIPS & FINEST SERVICE**

19 State Street, New York  
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THEO. G. EGER, G. M.

## Business Chances Abroad

**NORTH CHINA**, Mongolia, Manchuria, and that part of Siberia bordering on the Pacific are destined soon to become consumers of American agricultural implements. The greater part of this country is susceptible of cultivation. The production of wheat is already a leading industry in various localities. It is carried on without the use of any modern machinery, but in spite of these crude methods the wheat usually sells at about half the price in the United States. In speaking of the situation Mr. Henry B. Miller, our consul at Niuchwang, China, gives several reasons why he considers this territory a good field for marketing agricultural implements. First, because the country is not, as a rule, thickly populated; this is especially true of Mongolia, Manchuria, and Siberia. Laborers are imported each season to assist in planting and harvesting crops. There exists, therefore, more of a disposition to save labor than is generally found in other parts of China. Second, all of this country is abundantly supplied with animal power. Ponies, mules, donkeys, and cattle are used in every way to relieve the burdens of men. Third, the country is generally cultivated in much larger fields than in middle and

southern China, and the employment of improved machinery would involve no change in the nature of their industry. Fourth, the opening of the country by railroads will reduce the cost of getting products to market and at the same time increase the supply. In concluding his observations on the subject, Mr. Miller says that the field should be carefully studied, and, in order to satisfy the prejudices of the people and create a market, implements should be designed especially for this trade and should be cheap and substantial.

A great deal is done in Norway to improve and preserve the provisions produced in the country and to procure a market for them abroad. The fisheries represent one of Norway's chief industries, and quantities of fish are sold at very low rates, particularly during summer. One way in which these are utilized is by means of an invention which quickly dries and pulverizes the flesh of fresh fish. The resulting product, called fish flour, is easy to transport from one place to another and has great nutritive value. A new and profitable branch of industry might be established in America, by utilizing fish in this way.



PECULIAR AND REMARKABLE FREAK OF NATURE.

View taken just before the Spanish-American War shows trees at left so growing as to form the word "Spain." With the picture turned lengthwise, trees to right, the sheep make an interrogation point.

Photograph by S. Seaman Jones.

## Aboard a Training Ship

Continued from page 462.

arms, single stick and sword exercise; great guns; three-inch rifles for landing purposes. Eight bells at noon is dinner. Then come instructions from 2:45 till 3:30 p. m. Two bells at 5 p. m. is supper. After supper it's scrub and wash down decks. That catches the landsman first pretty hard, but he soon comes to it. Seven bells at night means swing hammocks. At eight bells watches relieve watches and all others turn in.

"But we have some amusement with it all. The band plays in the evening and the boys dance and sing. Sundays, after quarters and the captain's inspection, the chaplain holds service on the half deck, in the morning, and on Friday nights the chaplain gives a lecture, after which somebody gives a recitation or sings a song. At 9 in the morning there is court if there is any cause for it. We call it going before the mast. The court consists of the cap-

tain, the first lieutenant, and the chaplain. They hear any charge which any officer may make against any of the men, and then the captain gives the punishment. They're pretty strict, sir, but I've never yet seen an American sailor flogged. I'm an old one, but I know that discipline is necessary. You can't make a seaman without it."

After a cruise of six months the landsmen, or seamen, are transferred to receiving ships and thence to battle-ships, unless there should be occasion to transfer to the battle-ships immediately. The story of the old gunner of the *Hartford* is given for the benefit of such as contemplate becoming apprentices on a training ship. The *Hartford* carries thirteen 5-inch guns, eight 6-pounders, and four 1-pounders. As understood by the landsman the *Hartford* is a wooden ship. People forget this in recalling her glorious history.

## The Man Who Came Home

Continued from page 470.

But would the service never end? Why did country curates not learn to read? The curate, a slim, white hand over his mouth, coughed.

"I publish the banns of marriage," he said, and people turned their heads—a sudden and strange fear went through the man in the trustee's pew—"between James Atherton, of Littleton, and Laura Leigh—"

To the man who had come home the little curate seemed swaying in a mist; his voice, mild and monotonous, seemed to come from a far distance; the lights of the little church were in a blur, and the colored memorial window in the chancel danced kaleidoscopically before his burning eyes. He was conscious of a terrible desire to spring to his feet and cry that "just impediment" of which he knew—her promise—and the seven years of toil—and his strong nails bit blood as they cut into his palms.

How he got away, past the man in black, without looking at him, he never knew. Had he looked into the other man's face he would have strangled him, for there was hate in his heart—the tenderness of seven years, pent and poignant, turned in one swift and yet eternal moment to illimitable hate. The man in black sat aghast, fearful, for he had never seen such a look upon a man's face. But in a little while curiosity, the courage of triumph, mastered his fear, and he followed as far as the gate.

The man who had come home was far up the dusty road over which he had come. The trustee, standing by the gate, looked after. He smiled; and the blood came back to his face.

"The fool!" he muttered. "He thought I didn't know, but I knew him, by his walk, from the first. I thought it would knock him," he added, as he turned on his heel and walked back to the church.

## THE EQUITABLE

"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"

J.W. ALEXANDER  
PRESIDENT

J.H. HYDE  
VICE PRESIDENT

**A HAPPY THANKSGIVING.**

Twenty years ago—on November 28<sup>th</sup>, 1882—a young man, 31 years of age, took out Endowment No. 251,427 in the Equitable for \$10,000. He paid \$487.<sup>40</sup>, and each year since has paid a similar amount.

This year—two days before Thanksgiving—his policy matures, and he can receive in cash

### \$14,885.30

This is a return of all premiums paid—and \$5,137.30 in addition—to say nothing of the protection of \$10,000 of assurance for 20 years.

Vacancies in every State for men of energy and character to act as representatives.  
Apply to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President.

Send this coupon for particulars of such a policy issued at your age.  
**THE EQUITABLE SOCIETY, 130 Broadway, New York.** Dept. No. 23

Please send me information regarding an Endowment for \$.....  
\*if issued at..... years of age.

Name.....  
Address.....





A WILDCAT CONCERN.

MRS. KYNDE—"Poor man! and so you were thrown out of employment?"  
ARTIFICIAL OAKLEY—"Yes, leddy; de dynamite fact'ry I worked for went up."

Established 1823.

# WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO  
Baltimore, Md.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE  
LIST OF THE HIGHEST  
GRADE PIANOS

## SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, Only salesroom  
5th Ave., cor 23d St. in Greater New  
York.

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The Official Organ of the General Federation  
of Women's Clubs. It contains all official news,  
and has departments of Club Study, Parlia-  
mentary Usage, Current Events, U. S. Daugh-  
ters of 1812, and State Federation News from all  
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**CALIFORNIA**  
via the UNION PACIFIC

This train is really a  
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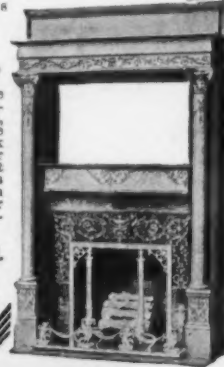
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